

# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

U. 28,301

PARIS, FRIDAY, JANUARY 11, 1974

Established 1887

**TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS:**  
Today's temp. 3-8 (47-53). Tomorrow variable.  
Today's temp. 3-8 (47-53). Tomorrow variable.  
Yesterday's temp. 3-8 (47-53). Tomorrow variable.  
ANNEX: Very rough. BOMB: Fair. Temp. 14-18 (57-64).  
NEW YORK: Snow. Temp. 1-4 (32-39).  
Yesterday's temp. 2-9 (35-51).  
ADDITIONAL WEATHER — PAGE 3

Austria	14.5	Lebanon	14.5
Belgium	14.5	Luxembourg	14.5
Denmark	14.5	Norway	14.5
Finland	14.5	Portugal	14.5
France	14.5	Spain	14.5
Germany	14.5	Sweden	14.5
Greece	14.5	Switzerland	14.5
India	14.5	Turkey	14.5
Iran	14.5	U.S. Military (Iran)	14.5
Italy	14.5	U.S. Military (Iraq)	14.5
Jordan	14.5	U.S. Military (Syria)	14.5



Soviet news commentator Yuri Zhukov with stack of letters he said condemned author Alexander Solzhenitsyn.

## London Hit By Big Rail Stoppage

Hope Is Seen for Coal Settlement

From Wire Dispatches  
LONDON, Jan. 10.—Londoners walked, boarded buses and subways, battled traffic jams or just gave up and stayed home from work today as more labor problems brought state-run train service to a near standstill.

Meanwhile, there was hope for settling the slowdown in the coal mines after Prime Minister Edward Heath met tonight with labor leaders. Employment Secretary William Whitelaw said Mr. Heath has agreed to study a Trades Union Congress plan designed to end the crippling slowdown. Mr. Heath will meet the TUC leaders again Monday.

The plan proposed that if the government agrees to give 260,000 coal miners pay hikes above the ceilings of its anti-inflation curbs, other labor unions will not take advantage of the settlement to make similar claims.

"There was genuine agreement on both sides that they wanted an end to the present three-day week," Mr. Whitelaw said. Sir Sidney Greene, leader of the National Union of Railwaymen, who headed the TUC delegation, said: "I think this is a possible chance of solving the dispute."

The House of Commons tonight gave the government a majority of 21 on a motion endorsing the three-day work week. The vote, 301-280, was taken at the end of a two-day emergency session of Parliament which had been convened early from its Christmas recess to debate the industrial crisis.

The trains slowed today normally carry 251,000 commuters to work but only about 20,000 made it and fewer got home by rail.

Some engineers were sent home in disciplinary moves during the day and almost all other transport engineers promptly walked out, leaving commuters stranded.

At Waterloo Station, a main London terminal, a businessman, Derek Cox, said he had waited an hour by the blank departure board. He said: "It now looks as if I'll have to go by car."

Tony Lambden, an importer headed for a trade fair, said: "I've no idea how I'm going to get there. The way things are going, we'll be lucky if the fair takes place at all."

The leader of engineers at Waterloo, Phil Gieger, said: "We are all sorry for the commuters, but these drivers have become so frustrated. This is their way of showing they disapprove of the way things have been going on."

Richard Marsh, chairman of the Railways Board, which ordered the disciplinary action, arrived at his office after a five-mile hike from his home in the suburbs.

Police lifted parking restrictions so motorists could use meters without charge. The result was enormous traffic jams.

A dispute has disrupted rail services since just before Christmas. The engineers have been obeying all the rule book instructions—many of them time-consuming—in an outdated safety manual to back demands for better pay.

The rail chaos began soon after midnight when a driver on London's Southern Region, covering the stockbroker belt, was sent home for refusing to take out a train without a speedometer.

Most trains on the Southern Region have not had speedometers for years but the rule book says they are essential.

Other drivers immediately stopped work in solidarity with the single driver, claiming a lookout by the state-owned Railways was disrupted by a hardy any trains were running.



THE LONG WAIT—A patient group of Londoners waiting for their trains at Kings Cross station yesterday.

## On Prior Knowledge of Campaign Gift Nixon Milk Case Contradiction Seen

By Philip Shabecoff

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (NYT).

The White House explanation of President Nixon's decision to raise milk-price supports apparently contradicts a recent declaration by the President that he refused all information about campaign contributions before the 1972 election.

At a news conference on Oct. 25, the President asserted in response to a question on his campaign finances that he had always refused to accept contributions himself, that he had refused to have any discussion of contributions and that he "did not want to have any information from anybody with regard to campaign contributions."

However, the White House paper issued Tuesday disclosed for the first time that the President had received information from two sources about campaign contributions before he decided to grant the producers' wishes by raising milk-price supports.

The White House reported that Charles W. Colson, former counsel to Mr. Nixon, had written a memorandum to the President informing him of a \$2-million pledge from Associated Milk Producers, Inc., and suggesting that the President acknowledge the producers' support.

The White House said the President had declined to bring up the subject of the campaign pledge during a meeting on Sept. 9, 1970, with two AMPI officials. The officials were named in the paper as Harold Nelson, AMPI general manager, and Mr. Nelson's special assistant, David Farr.

The meeting was described as a "brief courtesy call."

The White House paper also disclosed Tuesday that a briefing paper had been prepared for the President before a meeting with milk-industry representatives on March 23, 1971, and a later meeting the same day with his advisers, informing him of plans by the "dairy lobby" to make campaign contributions. It was at those meetings that the President decided to reverse a decision made by his secretary of agriculture only two weeks before and raise milk-price supports as the dairyman requested.

The White House said Tuesday that allegations that the campaign contributions influenced the decision to raise the milk price supports were totally false.

But the White House material gave no indication that the President had rejected or even was annoyed about receiving information about the promised contributions—or, for that matter, that he did not expect such information as a matter of course.

Questions were also raised about the candid White House admission that political considerations had played an important part in the decision to raise milk-price supports from 80 to more than 85 percent of parity in 1971.

Parity is the price that will give an agricultural commodity the same purchasing power or buying power, in terms of goods and services farmers buy, that it had in a specified base period.

The aides of several congressmen said the White House account suggested that the President felt that, if there were going to be higher price supports, he ought to be the one to receive political credit for raising them.

Watergate panel senators undecided on more hearings. Page 2.

sel to Mr. Nixon, had written a memorandum to the President informing him of a \$2-million pledge from Associated Milk Producers, Inc., and suggesting that the President acknowledge the producers' support.

The White House said the President had declined to bring up the subject of the campaign pledge during a meeting on Sept. 9, 1970, with two AMPI officials. The officials were named in the paper as Harold Nelson, AMPI general manager, and Mr. Nelson's special assistant, David Farr.

The meeting was described as a "brief courtesy call."

The White House paper also disclosed Tuesday that a briefing paper had been prepared for the President before a meeting with milk-industry representatives on March 23, 1971, and a later meeting the same day with his advisers, informing him of plans by the "dairy lobby" to make campaign contributions. It was at those meetings that the President decided to reverse a decision made by his secretary of agriculture only two weeks before and raise milk-price supports as the dairyman requested.

The White House said Tuesday that allegations that the campaign contributions influenced the decision to raise the milk price supports were totally false.

But the White House material gave no indication that the President had rejected or even was annoyed about receiving information about the promised contributions—or, for that matter, that he did not expect such information as a matter of course.

Questions were also raised about the candid White House admission that political considerations had played an important part in the decision to raise milk-price supports from 80 to more than 85 percent of parity in 1971.

Parity is the price that will give an agricultural commodity the same purchasing power or buying power, in terms of goods and services farmers buy, that it had in a specified base period.

The aides of several congressmen said the White House account suggested that the President felt that, if there were going to be higher price supports, he ought to be the one to receive political credit for raising them.

Watergate panel senators undecided on more hearings. Page 2.

sel to Mr. Nixon, had written a memorandum to the President informing him of a \$2-million pledge from Associated Milk Producers, Inc., and suggesting that the President acknowledge the producers' support.

The White House said the President had declined to bring up the subject of the campaign pledge during a meeting on Sept. 9, 1970, with two AMPI officials. The officials were named in the paper as Harold Nelson, AMPI general manager, and Mr. Nelson's special assistant, David Farr.

The meeting was described as a "brief courtesy call."

The White House paper also disclosed Tuesday that a briefing paper had been prepared for the President before a meeting with milk-industry representatives on March 23, 1971, and a later meeting the same day with his advisers, informing him of plans by the "dairy lobby" to make campaign contributions. It was at those meetings that the President decided to reverse a decision made by his secretary of agriculture only two weeks before and raise milk-price supports as the dairyman requested.

The White House said Tuesday that allegations that the campaign contributions influenced the decision to raise the milk price supports were totally false.

But the White House material gave no indication that the President had rejected or even was annoyed about receiving information about the promised contributions—or, for that matter, that he did not expect such information as a matter of course.

## Kissinger Urges Oil Discipline

Says Competition Will Be 'Ruinous'

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (UPI).

Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger today warned nations against unrestricted competition to obtain oil supplies, saying: "No single country can solve the problem by itself."

"It is essential for all concerned to understand we are truly interdependent," Mr. Kissinger said at a joint news conference with federal energy chief William E. Simon.

Mr. Kissinger said that the United States was in the best position to engage in unilateral talks with the Arab states to insure its oil supplies. But, he said, "We believe unrestricted bilateral competition would be ruinous."

In an apparent allusion to an oil deal France worked out with Saudi Arabia and to similar British initiatives, the secretary said that "even those who steal a march cannot avoid a future crisis over oil supplies."

Mr. Kissinger urged the oil-consuming nations to work together to solve the energy crisis.

The secretary of state outlined a multistage process to bring oil-producing nations and the rest of the world together on stabilizing the economic and political aspects of the international oil crisis.

He also elaborated on the invitations sent yesterday by President Nixon to the major industrial nations to meet next month concerning the oil situation.

The first stage of Mr. Nixon's planning will be the Feb. 11 meeting between the foreign ministers of the eight countries which consume the overwhelming majority of the world's oil production.

Other Conferences  
Mr. Kissinger said that this would be followed by conferences with other oil-consuming countries, particularly those with underdeveloped economies.

Then, within three months, there would be a conference involving both the consumer nations and the major oil-producing countries, particularly those in the Arab world and Latin America.

Mr. Kissinger, who answered most of the questions during the 70-minute news conference, emphasized that the cooperation indicated in the President's proposals is essential to avoid extremely serious economic and political dislocations in the future.

The secretary said that as the United States reaches self-sufficiency in its energy needs it would be prepared to consider sharing such resources as oil with other nations.

But he made it clear that this was a long-term proposition, perhaps 10 or 15 years away, and that the immediate answer is a framework of cooperation that could be worked out in the upcoming conferences set out by the President.

Beyond immediate problems, Mr. Kissinger said, lay greater problems for which "we have not even the beginnings of an answer."

One serious problem, he emphasized, was the fate of developing, energy-consuming nations, all of whose foreign aid would be wiped out by the recent price increase of foreign oil.

"Our estimate is that their bill may approach \$30 billion, which," (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

## Peru Proposes Arms Freeze For Its Region

LIMA, Peru, Jan. 10 (AP).

President Juan Velasco Alvarado proposed yesterday that this nation's neighbors meet with Peru to consider a 10-year freeze on arms purchases.

He suggested that the countries invest the money in development programs.

Mr. Velasco, speaking at a news conference, said that his military government and the foreign ministers of Chile, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia and Ecuador would prepare for a meeting to discuss the idea.

## Liddy Ex-Aide Filled In Amounts Court Told Nixon Vote Team Got Hughes' Blank Checks

By George Lardner Jr.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (UPI).

Billionaire Howard Hughes contributed to President Nixon's 1972 re-election campaign with blank checks, according to testimony by Watergate conspirator G. Gordon Liddy's former secretary.

The woman, Sally Harmony, said that she completed the checks by filling in amounts indicated by Liddy.

Her testimony about the Hughes contributions was unsealed in U.S. District Court here yesterday. She made the statements May 11 in connection with a civil suit filed by the Democratic National Committee for damages in the Watergate break-in and bugging.

"I put the amounts in," she said. "I know one time a contributor brought some checks to Mr. Liddy to sign and then I filled them out," she said. "That is what I did with a few checks like that. I put the amounts in."

Miss Harmony's testimony continued with this exchange, under questioning by Democratic National Committee lawyer Malcolm R. Danieles.

"Do you know who the contributor was who gave you the blank checks?"  
"Yes."  
"Who was that?"  
"The check was signed by Bob Bennett, but it was not his money, no."

"Do you know whose money it was?"  
"Howard Hughes' money."  
Miss Harmony said that she couldn't recall what amounts Liddy had told her to put down on the checks but, as she remembered it, several came in just a few days before April 7, 1972, the effective date of the new federal law on disclosure of campaign financing.

The portion of Miss Harmony's deposition dealing with the blank checks was put under seal when Nixon finance committee lawyer Kenneth Wells Parkinson protested that the disclosure of pre-April 7 contributions was an issue being litigated in a separate lawsuit before U.S. District Judge Joseph Waddy.

Judge Richey said that he was unaware of the arrangement until a newspaper learned of it and asked him to make the testimony public.

According to disclosures prompted by the lawsuit before Judge Waddy, a suit brought by Common Cause, a citizens' lobby, Mr. Hughes contributed \$50,000 to the Nixon campaign before the April 7 cutoff date. The billionaire also is listed as later giving \$100,000 for the President's re-election.

## Feels Watergate Woes 'Laid to Rest'

Nixon Calls Off His Operation Candor

SAN CLEMENTE, Calif., Jan. 10 (UPI).

A White House spokesman, signaling an end to Operation Candor, said today that President Nixon now feels he has laid to rest all Watergate-related charges against him.

"But we are not going to say anything here or release anything that would interfere with the judicial process," he said. "That was the intent of the release of the information. We feel it will lay to rest the allegations against the President."

Mr. Warren left the clear impression that there are no plans now to put out any more "White Papers" like those issued Tuesday in response to charges that Mr. Nixon was influenced by promises of political contributions in 1971 when he intervened in the International Telephone & Telegraph Corp. anti-trust case and ordered an increase in federal price supports for milk producers.

Mr. Warren said: "We are going to be providing information in the proper forum. We will continue to cooperate with the special Watergate prosecutor. . . . But we are not going to say anything here or release anything that would interfere with the judicial process. . . . or potential judicial proceeding," he said.

Last night Mr. Nixon spent a secluded evening in the desert resort community of Palm Springs after celebrating his 61st birthday with a cake, a hamburger and his first milkshake in 13 years.

Mr. Nixon was accompanied on the 85-mile limousine ride by his wife, Pat; daughter Tricia Cox and his Florida neighbor, C. G. (Bebe) Rebozo. On arriving, the Nixons found warm, sunny weather.

Western White House staff members held a surprise party for the President yesterday morning. They presented him with a large cake and 61 red roses.

Then he left on the unannounced trip to Palm Springs. The visit was confirmed to newsmen after they heard it through the grapevine. The outing was another in a recent series of motor trips that Mr. Nixon has taken without informing newsmen.

"I Really Enjoyed It"

The Nixon party, accompanied by security agents and support personnel, drove past the President's birthplace in York, Pa.

and later stopped for lunch at a McDonald's drive-in in Banning.

Mr. Warren said Mr. Nixon ate a double hamburger and drank a chocolate milkshake. "I really enjoyed it," Mr. Warren quoted Mr. Nixon as saying. He said Mr. Nixon told his party the milkshake was his first in 13 years.

The stop at the drive-in was believed to be the first for the Nixons since he became President in 1969. The late President Lyndon B. Johnson frequently stopped at ice cream stands during his tenure in office.

Mr. Annenberg and his wife were guests of the Nixons in San Clemente Tuesday. However, they were said to be traveling in the East when the presidential party arrived at the estate yesterday.

The 350-acre desert complex includes a private nine-hole golf course, a lake and a heliport.

## Israeli Missile Started Fires at Sinai Oil Wells

TEL AVIV, Jan. 10 (Reuters).

A missile fired by Israeli troops started a giant offshore oil well blaze in the Gulf of Suez last week, a military spokesman said here today.

No other details were immediately available, but informed sources said that the Hawk missile apparently went out of control in a practice firing and hit the installations of the Israeli-occupied Sinai, setting three wells alight.

Sources in the Finance Ministry, which is responsible for the oil industry, said the fires were still burning after nine days. Expert foreign advice had been sought to put them out.

Press correspondents have known the cause for some time but were prevented for security reasons from reporting it. The release of the news followed a report in the United States.

The Abu Rhodels fields, where the wells are on fire, are about 100 miles south of the southern end of the Suez Canal. They were captured by Israel from Egypt in the 1967 six-day war and produce about five million tons of oil a year or approximately 60 percent of Israel's total consumption.



## Cambodian Air Force Drops Napalm on Reds Near Capital

PHNOM PENH, Jan. 10 (AP).—The Cambodian Air Force made repeated napalm strikes today in a daylong battle against entrenched rebel positions west and north of Phnom Penh.

The strikes, by T-28 turboprop fighters, supported a three-pronged government counteroffensive involving several thousand troops and more than 75 armored vehicles advancing over a 10-mile front. It is aimed at trapping a large insurgent force, field reports said.

Officers in the field said three large government armored formations were battling an estimated 2,000-man rebel force in an area five to seven miles west and north of Phnom Penh.

Brig. Gen. Deng Layom, commander of the Eastern Task Force, explained his battle plan as follows: "First we put in napalm and then advance with our armored personnel carriers." The government thrust on the southern flank advanced 500 yards today in heavy fighting behind a curtain of repeated napalm strikes, field reports said.

Government officers reported the Khmer Rouge insurgents were entrenched in strong bunkers. The armored personnel carriers driving into villages yesterday ran into heavy barrages of mortar fire and anti-tank rockets. The government forces have been trying for four days to trap the 2,000 to 3,000 insurgents, who moved close to Phnom Penh last weekend.

American sources said the Khmer Rouge thrust northwest

of the capital is the most ambitious move yet in a month-old Red offensive. They added that the insurgents have suffered substantial casualties and made no significant gains so far.

A 40-truck convoy arrived in Phnom Penh today from Kompong Som, the country's only deepwater port. The convoy was the first to reach the capital since Highway 4 was reopened on Sunday after almost two months of fighting.

More than 200 other trucks were reported to be on the way, carrying rice, wood, cement and beer.

**Vietnam Fighting**  
In Saigon, the South Vietnamese military command said its forces killed 55 Viet Cong and North Vietnamese troops in clashes yesterday in the Mekong Delta. Two government soldiers were reported killed and 20 wounded.

No progress was reported today in discussions between the Saigon government and the Viet Cong on an exchange of prisoners before the Tet celebration of the lunar new year Jan. 23.

The Saigon command said the Viet Cong has not told it how many prisoners it would free and has not supplied a list. The Viet Cong said the government was stalling by insisting on inspecting the exchange sites.

A Viet Cong spokesman said a plan has been agreed on calling for the release of 2,500 civilians and 33 soldiers held by the government and 234 civilians and 390 soldiers held by the Viet Cong.

He said the exchange is supposed to take place at several places between Jan. 12 and Jan. 21.

### Demand Economic Measures

## Thai Students Meet Tanaka, Threaten Local Japanese

BANGKOK, Jan. 10 (AP).—Thailand's student leaders met with Japanese Premier Kakuei Tanaka today. Later, they said the meeting was not satisfactory and threatened to "act against" all Japanese in the country.

Sombat Thammongkolvayong, secretary-general of the 400,000-member National Student Center, said it was now up to the government to prevent Japanese domination of the Thai economy.

He said that, if the government fails, "then we will have to do it our own way. We might act against every Japanese in Thailand. So far we have aimed our demonstrations against officials, against the Japanese Embassy and the Japan Trade Center. The next step might be against individual Japanese."

Mr. Sombat, whose student forces in October overthrew the military regime that had been in power for 26 years, said he was dissatisfied with the talks because Mr. Tanaka said he could not do away with quotas on imports from Thailand and also did not promise to end Thailand's unfavorable balance of trade with Japan.

Mr. Tanaka's meeting with Mr. Sombat and 12 other student leaders followed a session with Thai government officials at which the premier pledged to redress some of the complaints that provoked hostile demonstrations on his arrival yesterday.

As they met in Government House, about 2,000 students outside held another demonstration in defiance of requests from student leaders to disperse. Part of the crowd demanded that Japanese businessmen be expelled from Thailand. Others called for the government to establish a university for technical and vocational students.

Commerce Minister Charnchai Leethavorn told newsmen Mr. Tanaka pledged to Premier Sanya Thammakul and his cabinet that Japan would buy more Thai rice, rubber and tin to reduce Thailand's deficit in its trade with Japan, sell Thailand "at friendly prices," materials it needs to develop heavy industry, and urge Japanese businessmen in Thailand and other Southeast Asian countries to do more to improve the local economy, provide for their workers' welfare and stop polluting the air and water.

A joint communiqué issued after the meeting said the Japanese leader agreed to soften the terms of yen loans to Thailand, but no figures were given. Mr. Tanaka noted that interest rates were lowered 0.5 percent to 2.5 percent in November.

Bangkok is the second stop on Mr. Tanaka's five-nation tour of Southeast Asia. The United States also was the target of a hostile demonstration yesterday. More than 4,000 students, professors and other Thais massed outside the U.S. Embassy for two hours, demanding the expulsion of Ambassador William Kinkead and the Central Intelligence Agency.

The demonstration was sparked by the revelation last weekend that a CIA agent had sent Premier Sanya a fake letter purporting to be from a Communist insurgent leader offering a ceasefire in exchange for autonomy for rebellious areas in northeast Thailand. Mr. Kinkead said the agent had been sent out of Thailand and disciplined.

**Pill Shortage Feared in Britain**  
LONDON, Jan. 10 (AP).—Fears of a sudden jump in Britain's birth rate due to the energy crisis have gained impetus with a warning that the country faces a shortage of contraceptive pills.

The warning was issued yesterday by the Family Planning Association, which said a shortage of raw materials in the drug industry will make certain products scarce, including the pill.

A government fuel-saving measure closing down television two hours early, at 10:30 p.m., has restricted in more people going to bed earlier and having sexual intercourse, family planning groups said.

**Nonvoters Receive Philippines Amnesty**  
MANILA, Jan. 10 (AP).—President Ferdinand E. Marcos today granted a general amnesty for persons who failed to register or vote in July's national referendum on whether he should continue in office past the end of 1973.

The amnesty put an end to a protracted court battle involving Jehovah's Witnesses. The sect claims 60,000 members in this country. Failure to register and vote in the referendum was punishable by a fine of about \$3 and a jail term of one to six months.

**NEW YORK CITY EAST END HOTEL**  
Where You Can Live on LESS THAN \$7 A DAY WITH 10 MEALS WEEKLY  
Per Person—Based on Double Occupancy  
BEST VALUE IN N.Y.C.  
Ideo. for Men, Women and Students  
Write or phone for FREE BROCHURE  
EAST END HOTEL  
641 E. 78 St., N.Y.C. 10011  
Phone: (212) 550-0001



A CAMBODIAN STORY—Sitting beside her grandchildren, an elderly villager contemplates the ruins of their home destroyed in fighting between government troops and Communist forces 11 miles north of Phnom Penh recently. The fighting has taken a heavy civilian toll; scores of homes have been destroyed and many more damaged.

## Rocket Threat Adds to Alert in W. Europe

LONDON, Jan. 10 (UPI).—Security forces stepped up their alert today at several European airports to guard against the possibility of Palestinian guerrilla missile attacks on civilian airliners.

In Vienna, federal and city police participated in Operation Scorpio at Schwechat Airport, using dog patrols along the perimeter of the field.

Authorities at airports such as Hoersching in upper Austria, Stockholm's Arlanda and Copenhagen's Kastrup also stepped up security measures.

At those fields and others from London to Athens, security chiefs refused to detail their plans or to say how much longer the alert would continue.

Intelligence sources said that up to nine Soviet-made SAM-7 anti-aircraft missiles, which have a range of three miles, may have been smuggled into Europe for attacks. The shoulder-held missiles are designed to home in on heat emitted by low-flying aircraft.

In Brussels yesterday, it was reported by Belgian government sources that several small ground-to-air missiles have been stolen in recent weeks from West European military depots and that some of those missiles still have not been recovered.

The North Atlantic Treaty Organization, however, denied today that any of its missiles were missing from its bases.

An airport alert in London continued today, with troops manning armored cars around the perimeter of London's Heathrow Airport. An airport spokesman said that police were no longer searching cars near the airport, but a Scotland Yard spokesman refused comment.

An army spokesman said that he could not comment on whether an end to the alert was in sight.

Extra security measures were in force at Orly Airport near Paris, and have been since extremists blew up one plane and hijacked another at Rome's Fiumicino Airport last month.

All European capitals except Helsinki reported some type of extra precautions. In some, armed police guarded airports and ways in others, they were augmented by troops armed with submachine guns and armored cars.

**Israeli Agents' Activities In Paris Cited at Oslo Trial**  
OSLO, Jan. 10 (Reuters).—A court trying six Jews in the killing of a suspected Arab terrorist was told today that Israeli agents rented an apartment in Paris where the police found shadowing equipment.

One of the defendants, South African-born Sylvia Rafael, 36, admitted under cross-examination that she rented the Paris apartment on the orders of an Israeli called Mike.

The prosecution produced pictures of equipment found by Paris police who searched the apartment in September. It was to be installed in cars to help in following people, the court was told.

But the defendant, shown the pictures, said she had never seen the equipment before and that it must have been put in the apartment since her arrest in Norway in July.

Miss Rafael, who has both Israeli and South African citizenship, told the court that she was told to follow a man with a black beard called Ben Amane—believed to be an Algerian—in Norway, but that she was never aware anyone was to be killed.

She and five other defendants have pleaded not guilty to complicity in the murder of a Moroccan waiter, Ahmed Bouchiki, in Lillehammer last July. Miss Rafael has admitted en-

## Russia Said to Give Syrians Missiles That Can Hit Israel

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Syria, like Egypt, now has Soviet-made Scud missiles, capable of carrying nuclear warheads, Adm. Thomas Moorer, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, said today. The missile's range—nearly 185 miles—would allow it to reach almost all Israeli population centers from Syria but not necessarily from Egypt.

Adm. Moorer publicly confirmed for the first time the existence of the missile in Syria. He made the statement on an NBC television program.

The Defense Department had previously said that the Egyptians had Scuds, but senior Pentagon officials have said there is no hard evidence that the Egyptians have nuclear warheads for them. Egypt is believed to have 20 of the missiles.

Informal sources say there is evidence that the Syrians possess only conventional high-explosive warheads.

## Kissinger Calls on Nations Not to Act Alone in Oil Crisis

(Continued from Page 1)  
of course, far exceeds any of the oil flows that anyone has ever projected," Mr. Kissinger said.

He said that economic experts believe that bill "cannot be paid." Meanwhile, in Europe, President Nixon's initiative for a conference of major oil-consuming countries was generally welcomed today by invited states.

But the form of the invitation to the Feb. 11 meeting caused some confusion, particularly in Common Market countries. This was because only five members of the nine-nation EEC figured on the President's invitation list. American and community officials have explained, however, that the invitations had been extended in the first instance to members of the Energy Committee of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

These are Britain, West Germany, France, Italy and the Netherlands, from the EEC, and Japan, Canada and Norway. Four EEC nations, Ireland, Denmark, Belgium and Luxembourg, were not invited.

The officials said that in his invitation to the West German government, which currently holds the rotating presidency of the EEC's Council of Ministers, the President said that the nine-nation community could discuss the invitation as a whole and decide on how to reply.

**To Debate Invitation**  
The foreign ministers of the Common Market will debate the invitation and other aspects of the oil crisis when they meet Monday in Brussels.

In his letter to governments of oil-consuming nations, Mr. Nixon said that "the foreign ministers' meeting would agree on an analysis of the situation and the work to be done. It would establish a task force drawn from the consuming countries which would formulate a consumer action program. Part of this program would be concerned with new cooperative measures designed to deal with the explosive growth of global energy demand and to accelerate the coordinated development of new energy sources."

"Another task would be to develop a concentrated consumer position for a new era of petroleum consumer-producer relations which would meet the legitimate interests of oil-producing countries while assuring the consumer countries adequate supplies at fair and reasonable prices."

A spokesman for Chancery Willy Brandt said that the government welcomed the invitation and would attend the Washington conference. However, the spokesman added that Bonn would discuss the invitation with its EEC partners before replying to Mr. Nixon.

**14 Wanted in Rome**  
ROME, Jan. 10 (UPI).—An Italian magistrate has listed 14 alleged Israeli intelligence agents, including the six persons now on trial in Oslo, as suspects in the Rome murder of a Palestinian guerrilla leader, sources said today.

They said that the judge notified the 14 men and women were under investigation for the killing Oct. 16, 1972, of Yigael Abdo Ziv, described as the Rome representative of el-Fatah.

Police said that the same kind of pistol and bullets were used in the Rome and Lillehammer killings.

## Israel, Egypt See Kissinger Talks as Vital To Preserve Truce, Advance Parley

From Wire Dispatches  
JERUSALEM, Jan. 10.—Foreign Minister Abba Eban said today that Israel will not formulate any proposals for the troop-disengagement negotiations with Egypt until the Israeli consult U.S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger here this weekend.

The American diplomat, in his third Middle East visit since the outbreak of the October war, will have talks with President Anwar Sadat in Egypt tomorrow and Saturday before coming here later that day. He is expected to meet with leaders here immediately after arrival and again on Sunday. Mr. Kissinger may then return to Egypt for additional consultations.

Mr. Kissinger, at a Washington news conference before going to Madrid for a stopover on the way to Egypt, said that he had taken on the mission "at the request of the parties." He said that he viewed his contribution as essentially helping "to get progress made" in "the crucial initial phase" of peace talks. He said that when this was accomplished, the bulk of the negotiating would be done by the principal adversaries at the Geneva negotiating tables.

Mr. Eban, speaking in a Tel Aviv interview televised nationally, indicated that the U.S. secretary of state would not be pressing any specific Israeli point of view on the Egyptians during his visit tomorrow with President Sadat.

"No agreement has been asked of the United States for any detailed program," Mr. Eban said. "And much work remains to be done in order to bring our principles to realization. We are very far from any ability to say that there is a concrete Israeli program that the United States is being asked to achieve Egyptian agreement to."

**Soviet Training**  
Asked if the Scuds in Syria were operated or controlled by Russians, Adm. Moorer replied that there certainly is Soviet help in training and maintenance, "but I wouldn't expect the Soviets to drive up to the front line with one of these missiles."

The Scud is 37 feet long and weighs about five tons. It is one of several heavy Soviet artillery rockets carried horizontally aboard a wheeled vehicle. It is raised to the diagonal for firing. Powered by liquid fuel, the missile reaches a speed of more than 3,000 miles an hour in flight.

**Press Reports Denied**  
Asked about Israeli press reports that the government here had decided to propose a troop withdrawal to the strategic Golan Heights and Israeli passes in the Sinai, an offer that the press says has not pleased Egypt—Mr. Eban said: "We have not reached that point. . . . We shall not formulate any program until we've received the visiting American secretary of state."

In Cairo, the semi-official Middle East News Agency said that Mr. Kissinger's mission on this trip is to save the October ceasefire, which it said "is facing the danger of collapse."

"Egypt will particularly want to see what pressure the United States is prepared to put on Israel to bring about a change of attitude with regard to an Israeli pullback from the Golan Heights and the Sinai Canal, a Cairo political source said."

The Egyptian news agency said that agreement on disengagement of Egyptian and Israeli troops would not only "save the ceasefire" but would also allow the Geneva conference to move on to a discussion of substantive political questions.

**Talks Adjournment**  
The Geneva talks adjourned two days ago and are to resume Tuesday. The interruption may have been designed to let negotiators rest after the busy week of the Israeli-Egyptian talks.

The Israeli delegation returned today to Tel Aviv for consultations. The talks' chairman, Finnish Lt. Gen. Eino Siliaho, was understood to have gone to Egypt to be on hand for the Kissinger consultations there.

At the United Nations in New York, Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim said that there is "a good chance" for an early disengagement of Israeli and Egyptian troops and that "it should be possible to solve" the problem in Geneva "in the next few weeks."

In the Sinai Desert, the Israeli government said, Egyptian artillery, mortar and small-arms fire killed two of its soldiers and wounded five today. The Israeli command said that its front with Syria was quiet today.

In Cairo, the UN Emergency Force's headquarters today reported that the Egyptian army had moved its troops to oversee the ceasefire. It said that tension at the city of Suez "again has heightened" because of an Egyptian troop advance.

UNEP spokesman Rudolf Slagbom, a Yugoslav, said that UN vehicles were stopped by Egyptian troops at two points on Tuesday and that Egyptians also tried to persuade the Austrian contingent in the UN force to abandon a new observation post. He said that at Suez, UN officers had succeeded in dissuading Israeli troops from opening fire on the Egyptians who moved forward.

An Israeli newspaper, Haaretz, said today that, according to government sources, both Egypt and Syria have shown recent signs of "relaxation" in arranging an Arab-Israeli troop disengagement on the Syrian front as well as along the Golan Heights. Syria has boycotted the first stage of the Geneva talks, contending that only side issues were being discussed there and not the main issue of Israeli withdrawal from Arab territories it seized in 1967.

### Use Fell Below Forecast

## U.S. Says Lower Oil Demand Made Up December Shortfall

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (AP).—The Federal Energy Office said today that reduced demand during the last week of December made up for the nation's oil shortfall during that week, when oil supplies were 1.8 million barrels a day below the predicted demand.

Demand for the major petroleum products for the week ending Dec. 23 averaged 13 percent lower than had previously been forecast, the Energy Office reported.

The agency prepares its demand forecasts and figures shortages by comparing potential demand with the actual oil supplies and consumption reported by the American Petroleum Institute, a trade organization.

The government has had no system for directly collecting supply and consumption data. But energy chief William E. Simon announced today that the Energy Office and the Internal Revenue Service are sending joint teams of agents into the offices of major refining companies to audit their price, profit and supply records.

Mr. Simon said that the program did not reflect on the refiners but would insure that petroleum-product price increases are justified under the anti-inflation price-control program, recently transferred from the Cost of Living Council to Mr. Simon's office.

It also would be "a major step toward establishing an independent reporting and information system on refinery inventories at PEO," Mr. Simon said.

He said all of the nation's 140 refineries would be audited. The major firms at their corporate offices, and the smaller organizations in Washington.

According to the American Petroleum Institute, imports of refined products during the week ending Dec. 23 were about 275 million barrels a day, about 400,000 barrels lower than the week ending Nov. 16.

Crude oil imports had fallen even more, to 2.4 million barrels a day, about 1 million barrels fewer than the week ended Nov. 16.

The total import level of 5.2 million barrels a day was about 30,000 barrels below the Energy Office had expected, the federal agency said, and the gap between supply and potential demand was about 1.8 million barrels a day.

The shortage was made up by a reduction in demand—1.8 million barrels below the amounts of petroleum that would have been used if there were no shortage, the Energy Office explained.

It said that gasoline consumption for the week ended Dec. 23

**East Germany Grants Asylum To 400 Chileans**  
BERLIN, Jan. 10 (NYT).—East Germany has granted asylum to 400 refugees from Chile, thus becoming the first Eastern European country to fulfill Communist pledges of solidarity with the victims of September's rightist coup in that country.

Neues Deutschland, the party newspaper, said a large group of Chilean refugees arrived by air in East Berlin on Monday from an undisclosed point.

"So far, more than 400 Chilean democrats and patriots as well as citizens from other Latin American countries who lived in Chile have found shelter from the persecutions of the military junta and were given a new home in the German Democratic Republic," the paper said.

According to diplomats in East Berlin, East Germany's decision to admit the refugees was caused in part by the government's eagerness to win the approval of the United Nations, which had granted asylum to two Germanys' membership last fall. The office of the U.N. high commissioner for refugees is seeking shelter for the Chileans and has had considerable trouble doing so.

**Polish Diplomat Held in Berlin**  
BERLIN, Jan. 10 (UPI).—West Berlin police announced today the arrest of a Polish diplomat attached to his country's embassy in East Berlin on suspicion of espionage.

A police spokesman said the diplomat was arrested Tuesday. No other details were disclosed. West Berlin does not grant immunity to diplomats accredited in the East German government.

The West Berlin newspaper Morgenpost identified the Pole as Eugeniusz Pielucki, 47, assistant attaché for shipping at the embassy. It said he was arrested along with two Germans who worked as agents for him in a nightclub in the British sector.

**Fiat Denies Libyans Sent Back Tractors**  
TURIN, Jan. 10 (AP).—Fiat denied a report today that Libya recently sent back to Italy a shipment of tractors to back up demands for dismissal of the editor of a Fiat-owned newspaper.

The report in Rome's financial paper, Il Globo, said the order to return the shipment marked the beginning of an Arab boycott against the auto company.

The Arab Boycott Office has asked Fiat to fire the editor in chief of La Stampa di Torino or face economic reprisals. The editor, Arrigo Levi, is Jewish.

## Solzhenitsyn Critic's Views

(Continued from Page 1)  
he replied with a grin. "No, they were probably all sent to the New York Times."

Mr. Zhukov said that the Soviet Union had finished with Stalin 30 years ago, presumably a reference to the dictator's death in 1953. He said that there was no reason to continue discussing Stalin's crimes, because those were all severely judged years ago. "The people don't want to go back to that, even those who suffered," he said.

To reopen the debate, Mr. Stalin would only detract from the problems at hand, like improving the standard of living and building up the country, Mr. Zhukov said.

Asked whether the people who wrote him knew what Mr. Solzhenitsyn had said in the West, since their words are never reported here, Mr. Zhukov said: "You cannot say they do not know—they know. They listen to the BBC and the Voice of America, which transmit all of it."

**Bolivia Reports An Ex-President**  
LA PAZ, Bolivia, Jan. 10 (AP).—Former President Victor Paz Estenssoro and five aides were expelled from Bolivia Tuesday by the military regime of President Hugo Banzer.

Mr. Paz Estenssoro, who helped bring Gen. Banzer to power more than two years ago, was accused in a government statement of "ideological deviationism."

The 66-year-old politician and his supporters were detained by the police, placed aboard a Bolivian Air Force plane and flown to Asuncion, Paraguay.

Mr. Paz Estenssoro was president of Bolivia from 1952 to 1956 and from 1960 to 1964, when he was deposed. He was the leader of the center-left National Revolutionary Movement, Bolivia's largest party.

**Spain Extends Checks In Basque Provinces**  
MADRID, Jan. 10 (UPI).—Police today said residents of two more Basque provinces, Alava and Navarra, must undergo a special police check of their passports if they wish to leave Spain.

Police sources said the measure was an effort to find members of the separatist organization Euzko Askatasuna (Basque Homeland and Liberty), which has claimed responsibility for the Dec. 30 bomb attack on Premier Luis Carrero Blanco. Officials claim many ETA members had crossed the border to bases in France using false documents.

The measure was announced after the other two Basque provinces of Vizcaya and Guipuzcoa Tuesday.

**WEATHER**

ALABAMA	6	F
ALASKA	16 <td>Cloudy</td>	Cloudy
ARIZONA	4 <td>Cloudy</td>	Cloudy
ARKANSAS	10 <td>Cloudy</td>	Cloudy
CALIFORNIA	10 <td>Cloudy</td>	Cloudy
COLORADO	2 <td>Cloudy</td>	Cloudy
CONNECTICUT	4 <td>Cloudy</td>	Cloudy
DELAWARE	2 <td>Cloudy</td>	Cloudy
FLORIDA	12 <td>Cloudy</td>	Cloudy
GEORGIA	12 <td>Cloudy</td>	Cloudy
ILLINOIS	12 <td>Cloudy</td>	Cloudy
INDIANA	12 <td>Cloudy</td>	Cloudy
IOWA	12 <td>Cloudy</td>	Cloudy
KANSAS	12 <td>Cloudy</td>	Cloudy
KENTUCKY	12 <td>Cloudy</td>	Cloudy
LOUISIANA	12 <td>Cloudy</td>	Cloudy
MAINE	12 <td>Cloudy</td>	Cloudy
MARYLAND	12 <td>Cloudy</td>	Cloudy
MASSACHUSETTS	12 <td>Cloudy</td>	Cloudy
MICHIGAN	12 <td>Cloudy</td>	Cloudy
MINNESOTA	12 <td>Cloudy</td>	Cloudy
MISSISSIPPI	12 <td>Cloudy</td>	Cloudy
MISSOURI	12 <td>Cloudy</td>	Cloudy
MONTANA	12 <td>Cloudy</td>	Cloudy
NEBRASKA	12 <td>Cloudy</td>	Cloudy
NEVADA	12 <td>Cloudy</td>	Cloudy
NEW HAMPSHIRE	12 <td>Cloudy</td>	Cloudy
NEW JERSEY	12 <td>Cloudy</td>	Cloudy
NEW MEXICO	12 <td>Cloudy</td>	Cloudy
NEW YORK	12 <td>Cloudy</td>	Cloudy
NORTH CAROLINA	12 <td>Cloudy</td>	Cloudy
NORTH DAKOTA	12 <td>Cloudy</td>	Cloudy
OHIO	12 <td>Cloudy</td>	Cloudy
OKLAHOMA	12 <td>Cloudy</td>	Cloudy
OREGON	12 <td>Cloudy</td>	Cloudy
PENNSYLVANIA	12 <td>Cloudy</td>	Cloudy
RHODE ISLAND	12 <td>Cloudy</td>	Cloudy
SOUTH CAROLINA	12 <td>Cloudy</td>	Cloudy
SOUTH DAKOTA	12 <td>Cloudy</td>	Cloudy
TENNESSEE	12 <td>Cloudy</td>	Cloudy
TEXAS	12 <td>Cloudy</td>	Cloudy
UTAH	12 <td>Cloudy</td>	Cloudy
Vermont	12 <td>Cloudy</td>	Cloudy
VIRGINIA	12 <td>Cloudy</td>	Cloudy
WASHINGTON	12 <td>Cloudy</td>	Cloudy
WEST VIRGINIA	12 <td>Cloudy</td>	Cloudy
WISCONSIN	12 <td>Cloudy</td>	Cloudy
WYOMING	12 <td>Cloudy</td>	Cloudy

You'll love sunny, spectacular

**estoril**

where everything is perfect all year round! Stay in elegant hotels and enjoy delicious Portuguese cuisine in traditional restaurants. Relax on beautiful ocean beaches and wander through enchanting gardens. Practice all your favorite sports. The climate, the sun, the sea and the company... you'll find the best of everything in Estoril.

FOR THE EXCITING DETAILS, WRITE TO JUNTA DE TURISMO, ESTORIL, PORTUGAL.

كازينو الاستوريل



## Counsel Predicts Resumption of Hearings on Watergate Panel Undecided on More Hearings

By Lawrence Meyer

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (UPI)—The deputy chief committee members of the Senate Watergate committee have decided that the hearings will resume on Jan. 28 and that Mr. Ervin will be called, probably along with other former administration officials.

Mr. Dash, interviewed by telephone yesterday, said again that he is "definitely sure" that the hearings will resume. "Sen. Ervin is very definitely interested in going ahead with the hearings, and that will carry the committee," Mr. Dash said. "We have sufficient evidence for the hearings."

When Sen. Ervin was contacted yesterday in North Carolina, however, he was not so definite. "I've got to get back up there and see what the staff has to present before I make up my mind," Sen. Ervin said. "I'm strongly in favor of going ahead with the hearings if we have something substantial to present. I haven't reviewed the evidence."

Sen. Baker, who was in Tennessee, confirmed that he has a "show-me" attitude about resuming hearings. He said he has two conditions that must be met: first, the testimony and evidence "would have to be something new and different that deserves to be ventilated," he said, and the staff must have "proof" linking what it wants to present with the Watergate affair.

"There's no guile in that," Sen. Baker said. "If they've got it, we ought to put it on. If not, we ought to shut down." Sen. Baker said he had been periodically briefed on the staff's findings. Although he said some of the information is "impressive," he added, "I'm not certain what it would lead to."

Without flatly predicting that the hearings will not resume, Sen. Baker speculated that when the committee meets in the week of Jan. 21, when Congress returns, it may vote 5-2 against resuming government milk.

Sen. Baker said on Nov. 27, it did not "exclude the possibility that we might not" resume hearings. But the chief committee counsel, Samuel Dash, said the following day that there is no possibility that it will not hold hearings after the Christmas recess, and so to guarantee that I would see hearings," Mr. Dash added.

Two investigations. An executive session Nov. 27, committee approved a request the staff that it be given more time to develop evidence on two fronts: the \$100,000 given to Johnnie Howard Hughes to Nixon's friend Charles G. (Bo) Bozoz, and the \$427,500 distributed by milk producers to Nixon's campaign at a time when his administration decided to increase government milk.

Sen. Baker said on Nov. 27, it did not "exclude the possibility that we might not" resume hearings. But the chief committee counsel, Samuel Dash, said the following day that there is no possibility that it will not hold hearings after the Christmas recess, and so to guarantee that I would see hearings," Mr. Dash added.

Chapin Says Racial Feelings  
Bar Fair Trial in Washington

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (UPI)—Former White House aide Dwight L. Chapin maintained yesterday that he cannot get a fair trial here because Washington's predominantly black population would be "particularly fanned" by racial campaign claims that he allegedly approved.

In motions filed in U.S. District Court here, Mr. Chapin's lawyers contended that he would inevitably be tarred by the so-called "dirty tricks" already publicly admitted by political strategist Donald H. Segretti before the Senate Watergate committee. Mr. Chapin, the attorneys said, has been repeatedly characterized as Segretti's "boos."

"Several of the incidents related by Segretti in his Senate committee testimony," the Chapin lawyers said, "suggest a motive to exploit racial tensions for political purposes. It is reasonable to expect the predominantly black citizenry of Washington, D.C., to be particularly offended by such conduct."

Among the incidents the attorneys cited was Segretti's account of a press release he prepared during the 1972 Democratic presidential primary "suggesting that Shirley Chisholm had been confined as an inmate in a mental institution."

Thought It Funny. Segretti, the lawyers pointed out, testified that Mr. Chapin "thought the press release was funny."

During the Florida primary Segretti said he was involved in distribution of posters at Miami, rallies asking, "Why not a black vice-president?" and the placement of an add in a college newspaper reading:

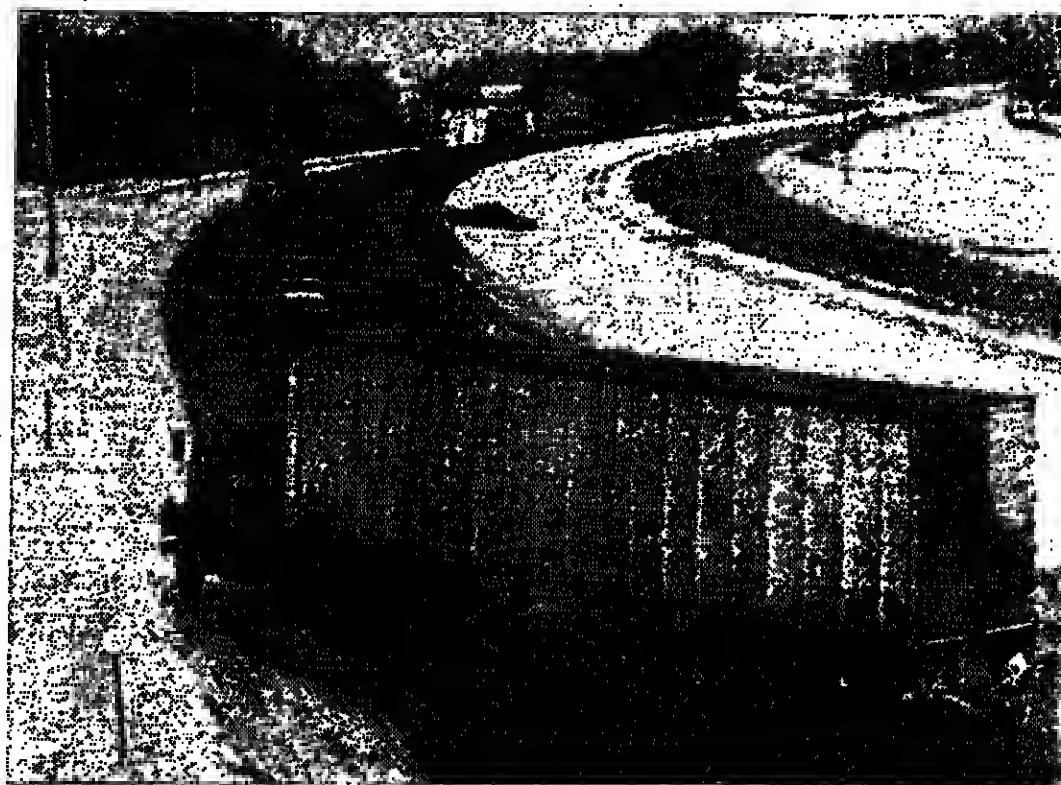
"Wanted. Sincere gentleman seeks running mate. White preferred, but natural sense of rhythm no obstacle. Contact: B. Musk." Mr. Chapin faces trial here April 1 before U.S. District Judge Gerhard A. Gesell on four counts of lying to a federal grand jury during questioning last year about Segretti's activities.

The lawyers for Mr. Chapin, Mr. Nixon's former appointment secretary, argued that pretrial publicity in the Washington press about the Watergate scandal and "dirty tricks" in the 1972 presidential campaign would alone keep him from getting a fair trial here.

The attorneys said the problem was especially compounded in Washington, because of the "special bias" that disclosures at Mr. Chapin's trial would engender among eligible Washington jurors.

STEVE SALER MEMORIAL SERVICE  
A memorial service for the former Newsweek Paris correspondent, lost-at-sea, will be held on Sunday, January 13, 1974, 2:30 O'Clock at Temple Adath Israel on the Main Line, Old Lancaster Road and Highland Avenue, Merion, Pennsylvania.

The family extends its invitation to his friends to attend. Memorial gifts may be sent to the Newsweek Steve Saler Scholarship Fund, Medill School of Journalism, Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois 60201.



HIGHWAY MISHAP—Truck driver trying to maneuver his rig away from oncoming traffic after spinning around on ice-covered highway near Springfield, Ill., Wednesday.

## Snow, Ice, Rains Sweep U.S.; Earth Taking Dimmer View Of Kohoutek

By Thomas O'Toole

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (AP)—The comet Kohoutek apparently has dimmed so much in the last few days that the chances of seeing it with the naked eye are unlikely.

Scientists do not understand why Kohoutek has grown so dim, but one explanation may lie not with the comet but with the sun. Physicists point out that solar activity was at its lowest ebb in almost 11 years on Dec. 28, when Kohoutek flew behind the sun, which could mean that the comet passed by undisturbed by solar radiation.

"We don't know what happened to Kohoutek, but the culprit is very likely a lack of stimulating radiation from the sun," Dr. Robert Chapman of the Goddard Space Flight Center, Greenbelt, Md., said. "The ultraviolet rays, X-rays and solar-particle counts were about as low as you can get at the time the comet went by the sun."

The lack of solar stimulus could be enough to darken the comet considerably, making it dimmer and dimmer each day it moves out from the sun. Kohoutek is now 52 million miles from the sun and moving away from it at a speed of 250,000 miles an hour.

Dr. Chapman said that there might be other reasons for the darkness of the comet, one being that the comet never had enough gas and dust to begin with. These components are what shine when ionized by the sun's rays. Another possible explanation is that the dust and ice inside the comet are coated with some kind of "cosmic glue" that keeps them from streaming out and away from the comet to form the characteristic head and tail.

Whatever the reasons, the comet Kohoutek is now felt to be a large fly as far as the viewing public is concerned. It is almost impossible to see the comet now without the aid of binoculars or a telescope.

Kohoutek sets about two hours after the sun and is located in the evening sky almost directly above the planet Venus. The Skylab-3 astronaut crew said the other day that the comet was much dimmer than Venus, with no real discernible tail.

Nixon Restricts Waste-Plant Aid  
WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (AP)—President Nixon has ordered the withholding of \$1 billion of the \$1 billion authorized by Congress for federal grants to aid construction of waste-treatment facilities in the next fiscal year, administration officials revealed today.

Mr. Nixon earlier withheld \$5 billion of the \$11 billion authorized for fiscal 1973, which ended June 30, and for the current fiscal year.

In a letter to Russell E. Train, the environmental protection administrator, the President directed the release of \$4 billion in fiscal 1975 construction-grant funds.

In setting the limit, Mr. Nixon said: "The federal government must continue its efforts to control spending in order to avoid renewed inflation or a requirement for increased taxes."

China Eyes U.S. Liquor Market But Faces Competition by Russia  
NEW YORK, Jan. 10 (NYT)—An importer is hoping to start a spirited trade in vodka in the United States—Chinese vodka.

The New China Liquor and Spirits Corp., an importing company, said it would market the vodka, under the "Great Wall" label, in Chinese restaurants as well as in regular liquor outlets, where vodka fanciers already have a choice of about 20 imported brands, several of them Russian.

The Russians ship about 300,000 bottles of vodka a year to the United States. The Chinese language has no word for it, simply approximating the "vodka" sound with three Chinese characters.

According to the distributors, Chinese vodka is a legacy from Russian émigrés who fled after the 1917 Bolshevik Revolution and settled in the east China city of Hsuihsai, where they established distilleries. The process has been carried on by the Chinese, mostly for export.

The Chinese vodka, 80 proof, is expected to retail at about \$7 to \$8 a fifth, the price range of several imported vodkas from Poland and the Soviet Union.

area, where little snow has fallen until now.

While most of the nation shivered, New Orleans reported temperatures in the mid-70s. Louisiana college students flocked to lake resorts or tennis courts.

A National Weather Service spokesman in St. Louis said it was "the worst winter in 60 years" after 3 1/2 inches of fresh snow blanketed the area.

On a road near Chillicothe, Ohio, a truck jackknifed on a slick pavement, creating a six-hour traffic jam as cars piled up behind it.

A state trooper in Metamora, in central Illinois, reported "cars in ditches all over the place."

In Los Angeles County, officials closed snow-clogged highways to the San Bernardino Mountain communities. Snow plows were attempting to clear away 12 feet of snow that fell during one of the worst storms on record in their homes.

Sherriff's deputies were still at work last night bringing out some of the 30,000 residents in the area who had been marooned in their homes.

Officials said the closing was prompted by the prospect of a new snowstorm this weekend and a fear of an influx of hordes of visitors.

"If we should get 100,000 people up here for snow play this weekend and if we get snow, we're not going to get them out," an official said.

Some typical snowfall measurements were 8 inches at Warrensburg, Mo., 3 inches at Topeka, Kan., and Springfield, Ill., and 2 inches at Columbia, Mo., and Fort Wayne, Ind.

South of where snow fell, ice glazed roads, utility poles and roads. Some roads in Oklahoma were covered by 4 inches of ice as sleet hardened.

The ice covering ranged across the Mississippi Valley from Arkansas and Missouri into Texas and Ohio. The ice also reached south into southeastern and western Texas as temperatures dipped into the 20s at some places.

A huge traffic jam developed on U.S. 69, south of Muskogee, Okla., where heavy trucks could not surmount a hill.

Showers and thunderstorms were reported over parts of eastern Texas and Louisiana, southern Arkansas and Tennessee. Dense fog shrouded the Gulf Coast, eastern Tennessee and the Carolinas.

Watergate Agent, Awaiting Parole, Gets New Term  
MIAMI, Jan. 10 (AP)—Convicted Watergate burglar Frank Sturgis, due to be paroled March 7, was given a nine-month prison sentence yesterday for conspiracy to transport stolen cars to Mexico.

Sturgis, who has served 14 months of his burglary sentence, was convicted last November on two counts of conspiracy in connection with a stolen car ring. He was sentenced today by U.S. District Court Judge C. Clyde Atkins.

Biopsy for Crosby  
BURLINGAME, Calif., Jan. 10 (UPI)—Surgeons yesterday performed a biopsy on the left lung of Bing Crosby, 69, who is hospitalized here for what appeared to be pneumonia. Besides removing the tissue for testing, the doctors drained fluid and material from an abscess in the lung.

## Sound Policy Reinstated Midwest U.S. Town Wins War of the Whistle

By Andrew H. Malcolm  
CANTON, Ill., Jan. 10 (NYT)—The town whistle blew here Tuesday. And that simple, steamy blast brought smiles to the faces of Lee Allaman, Orville Johnson, Edward Lewis, Florence Thixton, Ray Walker and even old Al Sheets.

It was further proof—if any was needed—that the end had come for the great whistle war, a skirmish that taught the state government, a giant corporation and much of a cheering Midwest just how strong an aroused community can be when its institutions appear threatened.

It all began on Dec. 7, a day which will live in infamy here. On that date, just three days before Canton's 148th birthday, an anti-noise pollution squad from the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency infiltrated this town to measure the decibel count of the giant steam whistle atop the International Harvester plant.

Later, EPA officials said that some disgruntled but unidentified local residents invited the agency in, a claim which everyone here knows is historically a favorite ploy of aggressors.

Soon after the test, the factory received an official warning that its whistle, which blows seven times each weekday, might violate new noise-pollution codes taking effect in August.

No Corporate Need  
Not wishing to alienate neighbors, and since computers, time clocks and union wash-up regulations have long since eliminated any corporate need for the 61-year-old whistle, Robert Nelson, the plant manager, stopped the whistle.

His decision was made 45 minutes after the Canton Daily Ledger's deadline here. But for news that the big, the presser's news for the story. And, like Mittenmen summoned in the night, Canton's residents answered the call of the silenced whistle.

Led by Lee Allaman, 7,000 persons—one-half the town's population—signed petitions within 48 hours. They wrote state officials that the noon signal or the evening curfew for teen-agers.

Fabric of Life  
Over the years, the whistle and its regular signals become more than a mere mechanical message. Subtly, almost unconsciously, they become a part of the fabric of life, like getting up in the morning. Since everyone hears the signal simultaneously, it becomes a kind of community bond, a common denominator for thousands of daily routines and a sign that life is progressing on schedule.

Whistles are set by it. Husbands go to work by it. Children, even those in the most secret of secret club houses, are to be home by it. Wives start dinner by it.

So it was not wholly surprising that the sudden silencing of Canton's whistle caused a stir.

When the whistle failed to blow at 6 a.m., Jane Starckewich overslept. Lee Allaman's regular prodding cup of coffee tasted funny. John Beale's watch was behind all day. Ray Walker wasn't sure exactly when to wake his sleeping son. The coffee-break regulars at Ed Lewis's soda fountain struggled in separately. One man stood up at a church service and urged the congregation to tar and feather the still unknown whistle opponents.

Whistle Wanted  
"In our community," Mr. Allaman said, "you're born to that whistle and you die to that whistle. Buildings may come and go and that's forgotten. But we wanted our whistle to blow."

As a result of the furor, Jim Reid, an EPA official, denied he ordered the whistle silenced. The factory turned the whistle back on. And everyone here got back on schedule.

Exports Create Wheat Shortage, U.S. Bakers Warn  
WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (NYT)—Officials of the nation's baking industry said yesterday that a shortage of wheat this spring could drive the price of a family-size loaf of bread as high as \$1 unless the government acts to dampen booming exports.

The warning was immediately disputed by a top official at the Department of Agriculture, although he acknowledged that the government was urging grain dealers to try to delay shipments and said it was "possible" that imports from Canada may be needed to meet U.S. requirements.

"Many knowledgeable observers foresee \$8, \$10 or \$12 a bushel of wheat this spring, resulting in prices of as much as a dollar per loaf of bread," Bill O. Mead, chairman of the American Bakers Association, said.

His reference, he said, was to a 1.5-pound loaf, now costing about 50 cents in many areas, rather than the standard one-pound loaf.

Mr. Mead contended that wheat already sold for shipment abroad would mean a deficit in supplies in the United States before the next crop comes in. He cited export sales of nearly 1.4 billion bushels as of Dec. 16, 1973, for the crop year that began July 1. Last year's harvest was slightly over 1.7 billion bushels.



GIVING A TOOT—An engineer at the International Harvester plant in Canton, Ill., operates whistle.

hours. They wrote state officials that the noon signal or the evening curfew for teen-agers.

Fabric of Life  
Over the years, the whistle and its regular signals become more than a mere mechanical message. Subtly, almost unconsciously, they become a part of the fabric of life, like getting up in the morning. Since everyone hears the signal simultaneously, it becomes a kind of community bond, a common denominator for thousands of daily routines and a sign that life is progressing on schedule.

Whistles are set by it. Husbands go to work by it. Children, even those in the most secret of secret club houses, are to be home by it. Wives start dinner by it.

So it was not wholly surprising that the sudden silencing of Canton's whistle caused a stir.

When the whistle failed to blow at 6 a.m., Jane Starckewich overslept. Lee Allaman's regular prodding cup of coffee tasted funny. John Beale's watch was behind all day. Ray Walker wasn't sure exactly when to wake his sleeping son. The coffee-break regulars at Ed Lewis's soda fountain struggled in separately. One man stood up at a church service and urged the congregation to tar and feather the still unknown whistle opponents.

Whistle Wanted  
"In our community," Mr. Allaman said, "you're born to that whistle and you die to that whistle. Buildings may come and go and that's forgotten. But we wanted our whistle to blow."

As a result of the furor, Jim Reid, an EPA official, denied he ordered the whistle silenced. The factory turned the whistle back on. And everyone here got back on schedule.

Exports Create Wheat Shortage, U.S. Bakers Warn  
WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (NYT)—Officials of the nation's baking industry said yesterday that a shortage of wheat this spring could drive the price of a family-size loaf of bread as high as \$1 unless the government acts to dampen booming exports.

The warning was immediately disputed by a top official at the Department of Agriculture, although he acknowledged that the government was urging grain dealers to try to delay shipments and said it was "possible" that imports from Canada may be needed to meet U.S. requirements.

"Many knowledgeable observers foresee \$8, \$10 or \$12 a bushel of wheat this spring, resulting in prices of as much as a dollar per loaf of bread," Bill O. Mead, chairman of the American Bakers Association, said.

His reference, he said, was to a 1.5-pound loaf, now costing about 50 cents in many areas, rather than the standard one-pound loaf.

Mr. Mead contended that wheat already sold for shipment abroad would mean a deficit in supplies in the United States before the next crop comes in. He cited export sales of nearly 1.4 billion bushels as of Dec. 16, 1973, for the crop year that began July 1. Last year's harvest was slightly over 1.7 billion bushels.

China Eyes U.S. Liquor Market But Faces Competition by Russia  
NEW YORK, Jan. 10 (NYT)—An importer is hoping to start a spirited trade in vodka in the United States—Chinese vodka.

The New China Liquor and Spirits Corp., an importing company, said it would market the vodka, under the "Great Wall" label, in Chinese restaurants as well as in regular liquor outlets, where vodka fanciers already have a choice of about 20 imported brands, several of them Russian.

The Russians ship about 300,000 bottles of vodka a year to the United States. The Chinese language has no word for it, simply approximating the "vodka" sound with three Chinese characters.

According to the distributors, Chinese vodka is a legacy from Russian émigrés who fled after the 1917 Bolshevik Revolution and settled in the east China city of Hsuihsai, where they established distilleries. The process has been carried on by the Chinese, mostly for export.

The Chinese vodka, 80 proof, is expected to retail at about \$7 to \$8 a fifth, the price range of several imported vodkas from Poland and the Soviet Union.

**Baccarat**  
The Crystal of Kings  
since 1764  
you are cordially invited  
to visit our Museum  
and retail showrooms  
30 bis Rue de Paradis PARIS  
Tel.: 770-64-30  
Open daily except Sundays  
9 a.m. - 5:30 p.m.  
You may also buy from the other  
crystal showrooms on the  
famous Parisian Street,  
Maison: Polancoire - Carré de l'Est

**JACQUES JEKEL**  
Will have a sale of his  
sheepskin coat collection  
from the 14th to the 19th  
of January.  
22 Rue de Paradis  
Paris-10e.

**MARBELLA CLUB HOTEL**  
COME NOW  
Just 2 1/2 hours and you will find again  
OIL  
GAS  
SUN  
FUN  
PEACE  
Year round  
Marbella Club Hotel  
Marbella (Spain).  
Tel.: 85 85 85, 84, 83,  
Telex: 77319 Club HE.

47 Park Street  
Mayfair London  
Tel: 01-262 2222  
Fax: 01-262 2222  
Colour brochures  
from:  
Michael Terry  
Manager  
47 Park St.  
London W1,  
England



## Thailand and the CIA

An American representative of the Central Intelligence Agency was caught out in a serious error in Thailand the other day, and despite his expulsion and formal apologies, the event has placed a strain on relations between Bangkok and Washington. The situation is aggravated by the fact that Thailand has a new government, very sensitive to the reactions of Thai students who overturned the old military regime and constitute the strongest single political force there.

Not only has the U.S. ambassador to Thailand, William R. Kintner, and the CIA been the target of student demonstrators, but Japan's Premier Tanaka was delayed in reaching a dinner given in his honor by his opposite number in Thailand by similar protesting groups. Obviously, the conduct of foreign relations by street demonstrations leaves something to be desired, but for Americans it is the CIA that is the subject of most serious concern.

The United States has, during almost all its history, been remarkably innocent of—or deficient in—the type of intelligence operation that played an important, if long unsung, role in the history of most European nations. The fact that the commander of the Army of the Potomac, Gen. George B. McClellan, was served (and badly served) in matters of intelligence by a genuine "private eye," the original Pinkerton man, gives some indication of the naïveté that was to dominate this area of American military life down to World War II. That war, too, not only saw Americans trying to professionalize and centralize their intelligence operations, but to extend them into the "black" areas of civilian unrest in the occupied lands.

In an uneasy peace, troubled by the cold war against opponents who had developed revolutionary "black" intelligence techniques to a fine art, and with the legacy of civilian terror that war and occupation left behind, the creation of the CIA seemed logical enough. But it had only shallow roots in American tradition, and was easily brought under fire—especially when things went wrong in Cuba and in Vietnam. How can it be possible to reconcile a secret organization, so potent in matters of war and peace, with a democratic government? That France and Britain have managed to do so seemed of small account; that Communist nations take secret police and provocateurs for granted and with them pose a grave threat, has not diminished the volume of criticism against the CIA.

But probably the heaviest burden this organization has had to bear is the diminished confidence that national policies, whether those of a Johnson or a Nixon, inspired in the country at large. When such policies, and the administrations which sustain them, have public support, the agencies of policy, even acting in secret, are generally trusted. Without such support, the agencies, and especially those that are by nature secretive, receive a large share of blame.

The CIA has never been an easy organization to defend, because even defense can make it vulnerable to enemies abroad. It has never been easy to control, democratically, for much the same reason. Mistakes, like the one in Thailand, are obviously costly; successes can hardly be publicized. Short of unilateral disarmament in an area that still remains competitively contested, it is difficult to see how there can be any quick answer to the problems the very letters CIA evoke.

## Presidential Papers

The dispute over President Nixon's large and legally questionable tax deduction for the donation of his vice-presidential papers to the National Archives raises once again the unresolved issue of the ownership of the papers of presidents and other public servants.

Such papers are of inherent interest and therefore of taxable value only because the individual involved held public office for which he was paid a salary out of public funds. In the case of presidents and many lesser officials, these papers are not personal in any true sense because they were generated by the flow of public business and were prepared in government offices with the help of publicly paid secretaries and assistants.

Yet neither law nor custom is clear on what is proper practice. George Washington and most of the other early presidents took their papers with them when they left office. Some of these letters and documents were subsequently donated to libraries and historical societies, a few were purchased by the government from heirs, and still others became scattered and lost.

Beginning with Andrew Jackson, however, a dozen presidents or their heirs gave their papers to the Library of Congress without receiving any financial compensation. That is the policy that all presidents and public officials ought to follow and that Congress ought to mandate by law.

Herbert Hoover began the modern practice of conveying presidential papers to a special library when Stanford University and later

the Hoover Library at West Branch, Iowa, became the depository for his papers. But this practice is inconclusive on the question of establishing personal ownership of presidential papers or obtaining a tax break for donating them. Thus, when Franklin D. Roosevelt planned his library at Hyde Park, he treated his papers as the property of the United States and, after his death, the Supreme Court of Ditch County upheld that interpretation. Nevertheless, Presidents Eisenhower, Johnson and Nixon—as well as Supreme Court justices, members of Congress and others—have taken sizable tax deductions for the "gift" of papers that, strictly speaking, were public documents.

The change in the 1969 tax law made it impossible for any taxpayer, not just a public official, to claim a charitable deduction for the gift of papers on which he holds a common law copyright. That change is unjust to private citizens, notably authors and artists, whose papers may have considerable value and who produced these papers by their own efforts—not on government time or with the assistance of government employees. As so often happens, the tax-writing committees of Congress created a new injustice by refusing to face up squarely to an old injustice—in this instance, the perversion of public documents by public officials for private pecuniary advantage.

Clearly, there is need for a law expressly establishing the government's proprietary right to speeches, letters, memorandums and other documents compiled by public officials on government time and at public expense.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

## International Opinion

### Europe and the U.S.

Given the structure of American exports, the undervaluation of the dollar has never been in the lasting interest of the United States. The American economy imports fewer raw materials than the European and Japanese economies. The dollar upsurge, the weakness of the franc and perhaps of the mark and the yen, evidence a spectacular reversal of the balance of forces between Europe and America. . . . In the present international situation, the Nine, France in particular, need Atlantic solidarity more than the United States does. . . .

—From Le Figaro (Paris).

### Heath Decision Lauded

Mr. Heath's decision to set up a new ministry for energy and to put one of his most senior colleagues, Lord Carrington, in charge of it is to be welcomed without reservation. The urgent need is to plan for a different pattern of energy consumption, less geared to oil in general and to Middle East oil in particular. Lord Carrington must make every effort to insure that Mr. Kissinger's proposed energy action group gets off the ground. So far the European response to Mr. Kissinger's proposal has been distinctly feeble. In establishing the new department, Mr. Heath has given energy the priority which it needs. The same degree of urgency now needs to be shown on the international level.

—From the Financial Times (London).

### U.S. Campaign Scandals

President Nixon's critics are unlikely to be satisfied with his statements this week on the dropping of the ITT anti-trust case and the 1971 increase in milk prices—both after large donations to the President's campaign fund—but these scandals have now become almost academic. Even if these two campaign contributions were not illegal . . . seven more American companies have already pleaded guilty to making illegal contributions. . . .

—From the Guardian (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

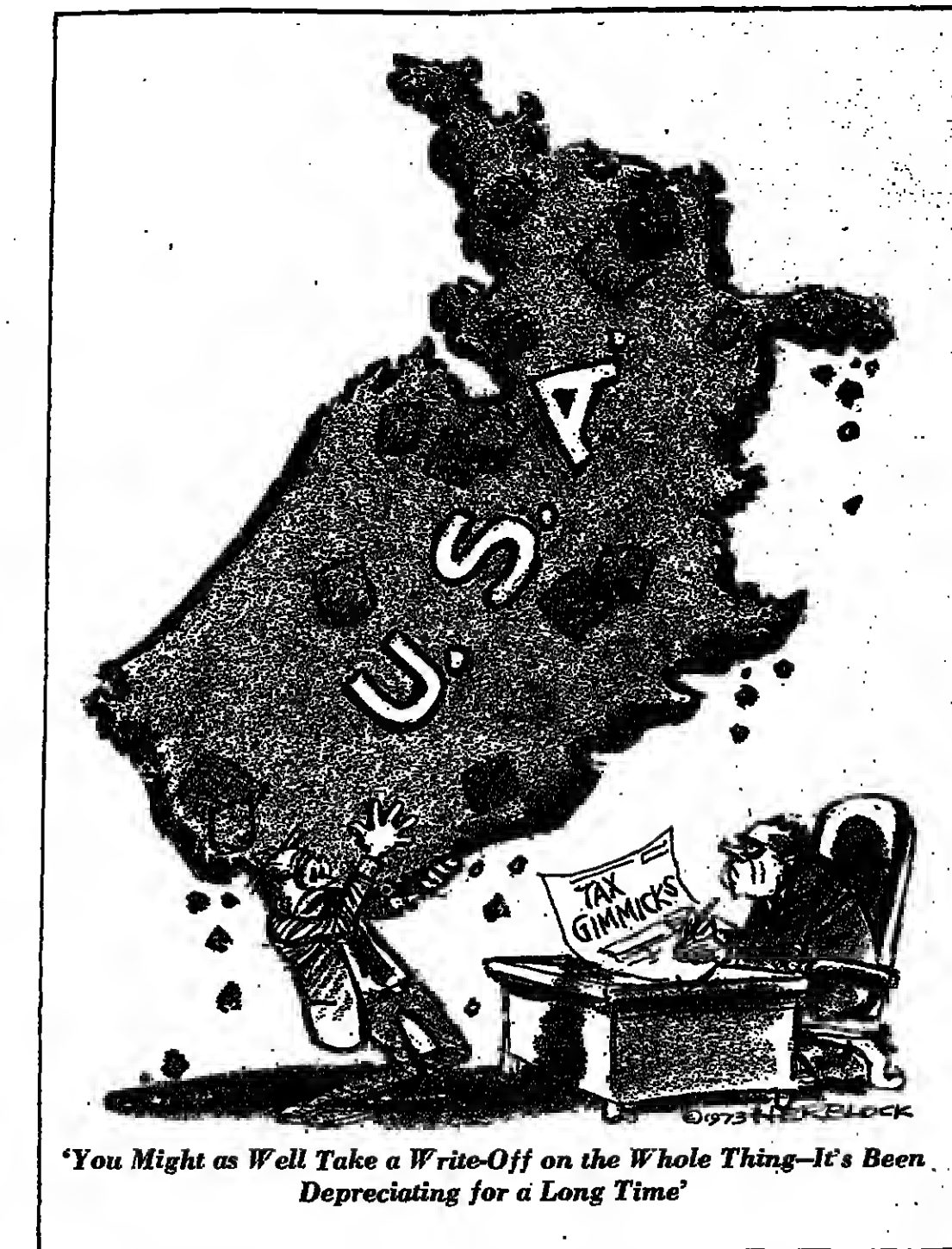
January 11, 1899

NEW YORK—The State Supreme Court has just appointed a commission in January to inquire into the condition of August Brentano, the well-known publisher. Application was made by his sister Sarah, with the common consent of the rest of the family. The doctor of the sanatorium where Mr. Brentano is confined says that he has paresis. In the meantime, a receiver has recently been appointed for the firm.

### Fifty Years Ago

January 11, 1924

BERKELEY, Calif.—Americans are becoming better physically with every passing year, in the opinion of Dr. O.R. Moody, associate professor of anatomy at the University of California. "Physical disabilities are becoming less numerous and less dangerous," said Dr. Moody. "People are beginning to be more inclined to pay a doctor to keep them well, rather than wait until they are ill and then have to pay twice as much."



'You Might as Well Take a Write-Off on the Whole Thing—It's Been Depreciating for a Long Time'

## Don't Look Now: It's the CIA

By Anthony Lewis

NEW YORK—There was a small story in the paper the other day about a CIA operative out in Thailand faking a letter from the local guerrillas to the Thai government. The agency apologized to the Thais for the incident, described it as an aberration and said it would never happen again.

A reassuring story, that. It tells us that we can still count on the covert operations people at the CIA—the men who plumed the Bay of Pigs, carried on a secret war in Laos, subsidized cultural organizations and foreign politicians, and provided technical aid for the White House burglary squad.

What we want is to keep such things secret. Right? National security demands that the American people have no idea of the political tricks and covert wars carried on in their name, even years ago. Right?

These propositions may sound absurd, but they would be serious if the CIA and the Justice Department prevail in a legal argument they are making right now in the Federal District Court in Alexandria, Va. The case is one that ought to concern anyone who cares about freedom and public control of government in the United States.

It all began when Victor Marchetti, a respected official of the CIA from 1955 to 1969, decided to write a book about it. The agency went to court and got an order barring him from publishing anything, "factual, fictional or otherwise," without its consent. The basis for the injunction was that Marchetti, in going to work for the CIA, had agreed not to disclose classified matters.

With the help of a former foreign service officer, John Marks, Marchetti went ahead and wrote his book. He sent it to the agency, where 50 people spent 1,700 hours going over it. (Who were they? The imagination reels.) They ordered 339 passages cut—a fifth of the book.

Marchetti pleaded that many of the censored items had already appeared in print. CIA officials thought again and agreed to reduce their deletions to 238. We can see the restored CIA, and they give an idea of the sort of thing censors would cut if they had their way. For example:

- A paragraph about a program to send balloons from Taiwan over mainland China, carrying propaganda.
- References to Air America as a "CIA-owned airline" in Indochina—very likely the worst-kept secret in official history.
- Numerous mentions of the

well-known fact that the CIA, in the 1950s, supported efforts to overthrow the Sukarno government in Indonesia.

- An eight-word passage saying that the British Secret Service helped Greville Wynne, an Englishman jailed by the Soviet Union as a spy, to write a book.

- A statement some supposed journalists overseas actually work for the CIA—a fact leaked by the CIA itself recently.

- A descriptive phrase saying that a story by Seymour M. Hersh of The New York Times about secret CIA payments to one wing of the Italian Christian Democratic party was "thoroughly verified."

British ghosting, newspaper adjectives, intelligence fictions of the past: these are the molehills that 50 people labored 1,700 hours to turn into national security mountains. It is easy to laugh at such bumbledom, as Taylor Branch called it in an acid analysis of the case in last month's Harper's Magazine. Marchetti's publisher, Alfred A. Knopf, is thinking of publishing the book with blaths and sending the missing words to buyers if and when it wins the case.

But of course it is not really funny. The United States needs more light on its national security policies, not less. Policy-making by experts without public scrutiny is what got us into such disasters as Vietnam.

### Skepticism

Judge Albert V. Bryan Jr. has ordered the CIA to produce reasons for its 235 deletions in the Marchetti manuscript, and to clear some experts who can help Marchetti argue against them. This has brought protests from the CIA director, William E. Colby, who wants a secret hearing to tell the judge why he can't do that.

A certain skepticism about Colby is in order. He helped to create that sinister CIA operation, the Phoenix Program, to arrest, torture and assassinate suspected dissidents in Vietnam; he may understandably prefer darkness to light.

In fact, it would be awkward to have to justify classifications to a court. But the trouble lies in a system that classifies everything important as a secret. Marchetti and Marks are reasonable men and might well have agreed if they had been asked to drop two or three references to serious current intelligence matters. Instead, the CIA went to court with its dangerous broadside argument.

Everyone who works on classified material promises not to disclose it, if that "contract" can bring an injunction years later, free speech will have been drastically reduced. When some official resigns from government in disagreement with, say, the invasion of Cambodia, he will not only have his telephone tapped; Henry Kissinger will try to enjoin him from expressing his disagreement. It would be hard to overstate the dangers of that prospect.

The purpose: to retrieve Oswald's secret dossier in the KGB's office in Minsk (where Oswald had lived before returning to the United States in June 1962) and fly it to Moscow for inspection. Terrified Kremlin leaders feared the dossier might conceivably disclose "some relationship" between the assassin and the KGB. As it turned out, to the Kremlin's vast relief—according to KGB defector Yuri Nosenko's version in a new book to be published by Knopf—Oswald's resistance to the Communist system arising from the Kremlin's policy of détente and expanding contacts with the West, is growing larger, more oppressive and more dangerous.

There is, moreover, a second, more ominous reason for the new desire by Western security agencies to have more information made public on KGB operations. This is the fact that the KGB, confronting internal resistance to the Communist system, is turning to the Communist system for help. The KGB is now engaged in a desperate struggle to maintain its power and its role in the Soviet Union.

Writes author John Barron: "Nosenko states that two panels of psychiatrists independently examined Oswald at KGB behest and each concluded that, though not insane, he was abnormal. Accordingly, the KGB ordered that Oswald be watched but not recruited."

Oswald returned to the United States in June, 1962, then sought re-entry to the Soviet Union via the Soviet Embassy in Cuba in September, 1963. When the KGB blocked his return, he went to Dallas to prepare for his terrible deed.

That episode is brought to light in Barron's authoritative expose of the pervasive international spy network. "KGB: The Secret Work of Soviet Secret Agents" (Reader's Digest Press) is the

## 'Do Not Disturb'

## Nixon's Guardians

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON—Every time the Nixon administration seems to be veering dangerously close to contact with political reality, you can count on one of the President's mandates to tug him safely back to dreamland.

This mission was entrusted to H. R. Haldeman and John Ehrlichman in the first term. For four turbulent years, they kept the "Do Not Disturb" sign firmly in place on the Oval Office door. Occasionally, an obstreperous character like John Connally would barge his way past them and disrupt the President's reveries by rudely shouting: "Mr. President, the economy's going down the drain, and they ain't gonna re-elect you on your looks." But then Haldeman and Ehrlichman would move in, and the ill-mannered fellow would find himself back in Houston, practicing law.

### Beneath Notice

Regrettably, the Watergate affair—one of those minor disturbances that the guardians assured Mr. Nixon was beneath his notice—carried these good servants off, and made it necessary to find someone new to chase trouble from the White House doorstep. It wasn't easy, but this is a persevering President, and in time he found two new security blankets named Ron Ziegler and Al Haig. The former had been around from the start, but no one realized until the older Germans left how much young Ron had learned about ensuring the President in a warm and cozy cocoon.

Gen. Haig had more trouble mastering his role, because he has been trained in an Army staff system where the premium was placed on getting accurate information from the battlefield to higher headquarters. In Haig's old world, a junior officer could ruin his career by misjudging a thrust by a crack enemy armored division as a feint by an infantry platoon.

But once Haig understood that the commander-in-chief wanted reassurance more than he wanted accurate intelligence, he adapted his talents to the situation. Did a number of presidential advisers say Ziegler was more of a liability than an asset to the administration? Petty jealousy, sir. Did a certain cabinet officer see fatal flaws in a surefire scheme to smother the special prosecutor? The man has been drinking, sir; pay no attention to him.

### Guard Slips

During the transition period from Haldeman and Ehrlichman to Ziegler and Haig, the guard on the President's door slipped; reality intruded. Connally got

in, once or twice; Mel LeBaron often; Bryce Harlow, even more frequently, because he so small he gets under the red screen Haldeman and Ehrlichman had left behind.

After the "tipsey" cabinet met, he somehow proved right after the Cox firing, really ex-flooding into the Oval Office waves of scared, frustrated public congressmen.

In two weeks of meetings, the President heard more about the crumbling of communications, the political alliances on Capitol Hill than he had allowed himself to hear in the previous five years.

He vowed to his visitors that he would furnish answers to the hard questions they were asking. And he promised that new again would become a strange to their concerns.

But then the guardians stepped in and whisked him off to St. Clemente, away from any distracting influences. They told him it's all right now, Mr. President; those nasty men won't bother you any more. You can go back to drawing peace plans on your yellow pads, and we'll keep an eye out that no one disturbs you. Then they told the public the ill-named Operation Candor was scrapped. It had accomplished all it could, they said. A special White House survey of 20 congressional districts showed impeachment fever abating.

They told the President: You've turned it around, sir. The polls show you've already surged from 27 percent support all the way up to 29 percent, and your momentum will carry you the rest of the way. You know how important momentum is, Mr. President; just like in football. Yes sir, we're sure you've got momentum now.

### Pitiable

It would be laughable if it weren't so pitiable. We are back to square one: This is fantasyland and here are your friendly guides, Ron and Al. Forget your troubles; forget the real world; woe; and come journey with us down the river of dreams.

Those who know better—Jerry Ford, Daniel Laird, John Rabe, Barry Goldwater, Bill Timmons, Bryce Harlow, and the rest—can only shake their heads and say they're sure the President will follow through on the pledges of disclosure he gave Republican congressmen, governors, party leaders—and the American people.

But they sense they're lost in again, that the guardians are back at the gate. He will play in fantasyland until a new job of reality shakes the White House again.

And it will. It's just a matter of when.

## The Long Arm of the KGB

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

WASHINGTON—When news of the arrest of Lee Harvey Oswald for the assassination of President Kennedy reached Soviet leaders and the boss of the dead KGB, the vast Soviet secret police apparatus, a bomber was immediately dispatched from Moscow to Minsk by the frightened Kremlin.

The purpose: to retrieve Oswald's secret dossier in the KGB's office in Minsk (where Oswald had lived before returning to the United States in June 1962) and fly it to Moscow for inspection. Terrified Kremlin leaders feared the dossier might conceivably disclose "some relationship" between the assassin and the KGB.

As it turned out, to the Kremlin's vast relief—according to KGB defector Yuri Nosenko's version in a new book to be published by Knopf—Oswald's resistance to the Communist system arising from the Kremlin's policy of détente and expanding contacts with the West, is growing larger, more oppressive and more dangerous.

There is, moreover, a second, more ominous reason for the new desire by Western security agencies to have more information made public on KGB operations. This is the fact that the KGB, confronting internal resistance to the Communist system, is turning to the Communist system for help. The KGB is now engaged in a desperate struggle to maintain its power and its role in the Soviet Union.

Writes author John Barron: "Nosenko states that two panels of psychiatrists independently examined Oswald at KGB behest and each concluded that, though not insane, he was abnormal. Accordingly, the KGB ordered that Oswald be watched but not recruited."

Oswald returned to the United States in June, 1962, then sought re-entry to the Soviet Union via the Soviet Embassy in Cuba in September, 1963. When the KGB blocked his return, he went to Dallas to prepare for his terrible deed.

That episode is brought to light in Barron's authoritative expose of the pervasive international spy network. "KGB: The Secret Work of Soviet Secret Agents" (Reader's Digest Press) is the

first definitive study of this foreign espionage and internal state police apparatus written with assistance of Western secret sources. The book is a must for those who care for the United States, West Germany, the Dutch and the British.

The reason for this unaccustomed help is in itself significant. After years of shrouding the public from scrutiny of Soviet spying, Western governments have come to realize: Little if any national security of the Western world is involved. Obviously, KGB has all the threads of its own operations and would learn nothing from disclosure.

There is, moreover, a second, more ominous reason for the new desire by Western security agencies to have more information made public on KGB operations. This is the fact that the KGB, confronting internal resistance to the Communist system, is turning to the Communist system for help. The KGB is now engaged in a desperate struggle to maintain its power and its role in the Soviet Union.

Writes author John Barron: "Nosenko states that two panels of psychiatrists independently examined Oswald at KGB behest and each concluded that, though not insane, he was abnormal. Accordingly, the KGB ordered that Oswald be watched but not recruited."

Oswald returned to the United States in June, 1962, then sought re-entry to the Soviet Union via the Soviet Embassy in Cuba in September, 1963. When the KGB blocked his return, he went to Dallas to prepare for his terrible deed.

That episode is brought to light in Barron's authoritative expose of the pervasive international spy network. "KGB: The Secret Work of Soviet Secret Agents" (Reader's Digest Press) is the

realm of trade. While the Soviet Union solicits broader commercial ties with the West, the KGB prepares to prevent these ties for its own familiar purposes by installing KGB agents and other officers as overseas members of the Chamber of Commerce.

Every Kremlinologist knows of the KGB's deep penetration into Soviet life. But disturbing questions about its Kremlin influence are raised by Barron's study, corroborated by Ray S. Cline, former CIA official and State Department intelligence boss, as "the most authentic account of the KGB I have ever seen."

Thus, on Sept. 6, 1964, Barron writes, KGB agents fired a pistol at a West German technician, sent from Bonn to "cleanse" the Moscow embassy of KGB microphones. The technician most died from the instant injection of nitrogen mustard gas.

As a result of that attack, the Bonn government angrily expelled an invitation to then Party Secretary Nikita Khrushchev to visit West Germany, a visit he refused to result in a Soviet bid for détente. Within five weeks, Khrushchev was fired and détente was delayed for nearly six years.

The connection between the event in Moscow and Khrushchev's downfall is conjectured, but KGB's power to thwart Khrushchev's step toward détente was indisputably clear. That's one of Barron's chilling conclusions: KGB, pushing the best of hard lines, has on the part all its own on Kremlin actions abroad.

Yet, argues Barron, it can't total immunity. "Disarmament of the KGB would remove the very foundations of Soviet society," he writes, "foundations laid by Lenin more than half a century ago."

## Letters

### Reston Disputed

Once again James Reston claims (NYT, Jan. 3) that the United States could get along very well without Mr. Nixon and that he ought to go because he is a "distrusted President presiding over a divided America."

Given the present trends in American life, America is not likely to be much more united under any president, distrusted or not. And the idea that the country would rally around a new president is something that would

probably not survive the first 90 days of a new administration. But Reston shows that he is truly following in the footsteps of his eminent predecessor Walter Lippmann, who, it will be remembered, called on Harry Truman to resign before the 1948 election because he had lost public confidence and therefore should clear the way for a Democrat who could obtain broad popular support. It is hardly necessary to recall what happened in the 1948 election after Truman failed to follow Lippmann's advice.

THOMAS A. WHELAN Jr.  
Munich.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials, but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.



**\*TATA requires us to make a nominal charge for in-flight entertainment.**



## PARIS MUSIC

On the Heights  
From First Note

By David Stevens

PARIS, Jan. 10 (IHT).—The International Music Council celebrated its 25th anniversary and launched its new fund for musical aid in handsome fashion last night, with a concert at the Salle Pleyel as generous in talent as it was in length.

It was actually the second of two concerts for the joint occasion, the first having been the previous night at UNESCO's Paris

Yehudi  
Mennin,  
left,  
congratulates  
Mstislav  
Rostropovich.



headquarters. Musically, it began on the heights and stayed there until the last note sounded about half an hour after midnight. Yet it also was an evening of intimate music-making among friends, and for the listener it was like being privileged to sit in on a private affair.

It was the kind of evening, for instance, on which the great Soviet cellist Mstislav Rostropovich made his first concert appearance in the West for a couple of years by sharing continuo duties with harpsichordist Rafael Puyana as Bach arias, "Achen und erbarmlich weinen," with Yehudi Men-

hin (who also is the council president) as the violinist.

Puyana had started things off with a pair of Scarlatti sonatas and Bach's Italian Concerto. The Bach arias were followed by Wilhelm Kempff and Schubert's F-minor Sonata (D. 958), and the first half of the program wound up with a group of familiar Schubert songs with Fischer-Dieskau, joined for the occasion by Gerald Moore, who interrupted his retirement from the concert stage to revive this incomparable partnership for the occasion.

Another superb singer-pianist combination—Régine Crespin and Janine Reiss—opened the second

part with a group of French songs and a Wagner encore, and the evening came to a glorious conclusion with Kempff, Mennin and Rostropovich collaborating on Beethoven's "Archduke" Trio.

According to the program, the recordings and video tapes made of these two concerts also will aid the new fund, which includes among its objectives the encouragement of musical exchange between differing cultures, the support of projects in various countries strengthening the role of music and musical education, the preservation of authentic traditional music, and support for study travel by young musicians.

## THEATER IN PARIS: Victor Borge Without a Piano

By Thomas Quino Curtiss

PARIS, Jan. 10 (IHT).—Dario Fo is a mumble of astounding virtuosity from Italy. At the moment he is in Paris, appearing in an extraordinary one-man show at the Salle Géméral at the Théâtre de Châtelet. He is really something, something quite unique, a distinctive personality and a singularly diverting performer.

The actor who elects to go it alone is not to be envied. Very few can hold an audience's attention for an entire evening. But Fo rises to the challenge and conquers the spectator. He might be described as a Victor Borge without a piano.

At first glance he might be mistaken for Jacques Tati. Tall, slender long-legged, his hair has grayed, but he is charged with the energy of youth. In a pull-over and slacks, he bears an immediate resemblance to Tati in rehearsal garb, but this initial vision gives way to many others. A true son of the Commedia dell'Arte, he is a master of improvisation. He presents himself as Mistero Buffo, a comic juggler of Renaissance fairgrounds. He

has no need for costumes as he solidifies his phantasmic dramatic personae, often two at once.

Fractured French

He speaks a funny, fractured French, calling out occasionally for a word from a prompter in the front row, but never interrupting the explanations which preface his numbers. Having made all clear, he slips into his native tongue for his sketches. These impersonations are of wide range. Now he is an Italian third-rate actor who has been tutored in the role of Tartuffe by Molire; now he is Pope Boniface VIII anticipating a boot in his imperial robes when the founder of his creed must "let's ask embarrassing questions. He is, in turn, a drunken mountebank; a saucy agitator of peasant revolts; one of the curious at the resurrection of Lazarus.

The Fo technique is that of the ancient popular theater and much of his material is drawn from the Scriptures and from folk history. Among his "paraphrases" is his enactment of the parable of the rich man's attempt to enter heaven. As the

camel trying to pass through the needle's eye, he wriggles stubbornly. Another high moment—this in jargon—his imitation of the modern that accom-

pany the construction of a modern machine, the commands for its manufacture being given in what he fancifully imagines to be English and German. No one is perfect and Dario Fo's problem is politics. A dedicated leftist, his introductions are sprinkled with quotations from Mao, and at the evening's end he urges the audience to remain for a debate which is a year-month session. But even in his ex-

traneous excursions he is engaging. There is a touching innocence to his theories as he muddles Marxism with the Middle Ages, praises Christian ethics and denounces the clergy. He is not posturing. One senses his good will, suggesting "on Quixote going to battle for the right in a war that will never end."

Guy Bedos and Sophie Daumier in their program at the Théâtre de la Renaissance obtain from political talk, except for an oblique reference. It occurs when Bedos, leaning through a magazine in search of nude photos, happens on articles about Jean-Jacques Servan-Schreiber and Jean-Paul Sartre and bosses away the deceptive perfection.

The sketches here are devoted to everyday pinnacles. A busy office worker is interrupted in his labors by a possessive mother, while one of his colleagues tries to muffle his telephone conversation with his best girl. There is the sad tale of a fellow who has taken the bride recommended by his parents and is faced with celebrating his wife's birthday and a pair of comedians is advised by a director on the emotional depths of their foul-mouthed roles. A schoolteacher is shown in correspondence with the mother of his most troublesome pupil, and there are differing inner monologues of a dandified couple. There is a sketch on the real information broadcast to motorists over the radio, another on a distracted woman's response to beauty hints, one on the possible gifts one might make when visiting a friend in the hospital and still another on a magician who discovers during his act that his family has eaten his rabbit.

This bright, ingratiating duo have brought French audiences the brand of entertainment made so popular by Elaine May and Mike Nichols on the American stage some years ago. There is a spontaneity to their team work that leads their light skits to exceptional quality.

The opening is somewhat flat and might be improved, but once they hit their stride the house rocks with laughter. They sign off with an ingenious finale, suggesting multiple ways of terminating the evening: with sentimental adieu, with the happy ending of a Hollywood musical or in the fashion of a nightclub revue by showering the spectators with confetti and balloons.

## SHARPS &amp; FLATS

AMSTERDAM—French singer Nana Mouskouri is at the Concertgebouw Jan. 13 at 8 p.m., and American singer Nat Russell appears every night at the Mouton Rouge through the month of January.

COPENHAGEN—The Ken McIntyre group alternates with Frank Jackman's orchestra and the Thomas Clausen trio this week at the Montmartre Jazzbar.

LAS PALMAS, The Canary Islands—The Delta Rhythm Boys are appearing every night at the Sala de Fiesta Alkavisa.

MUNICH—The Golden Earring pop group is at the Theater in der Science Strasse Jan. 12 at 8 p.m., and then in Hamburg at the Musikhalle Jan. 17, also at 8 p.m.

LONDON—Singer Doris Troy and the Gospel Truth group are at Ronnie Scott's every night along with the Ronnie Scott trio.

PARIS—The Kenny Clarke trio with Eddy Louiss and Jimmy Gourley is appearing nightly at the Club St. Germain. Bluesman Memphis Slim has moved down the street from the Trois Maitres (closed for two months) to the Caveau de la Huchette. French singer Dalida opens at the Olympia music hall on Jan. 13.

THE GOLDEN GATE QUARTET will give concerts in and around Budapest from Jan. 14 to 21.

A reissue of the "anthology" album entitled "Piano Jazz," on the Monkey label, is burning up the charts on both sides of the Atlantic. Among others it features: James P. Johnson, Fats Waller, Jelly-Roll Morton, Fletcher Henderson, Earl (Fatha) Hines, Duke Ellington, Art Tatum, Earl Garner and Teddy Wilson.

This week's top singles records are, in the United States: "Time in a Bottle" by Jim Croce, and in England: "The Show Must Go On" by Leo Sayer.

—FRANK VAN BRAKLE

## INTERNATIONAL REAL ESTATE



1. Das Wiesbaden-Center hat alles, was man von einem modernen, zukunftsweisenden Bürohaus erwarten kann:

Komfortable, variable Büroflächen, vollklimatisiert (ab 400 qm je Halbetage) Büroappartements und Arztpraxen, Ladenlokale für ca. 1600 qm (teilbar ab 170 qm), Restaurantsflächen und/oder Supermarkt, 330 Parkplätze (überdacht und freilegend) Bezugstermin: ca. Mitte 1974

2. Das Wiesbaden-Center liegt einmalig verkehrsgünstig:

Köln Frankfurt  
Wiesbaden  
Darmstadt  
Autobahntrasse  
regional — 3 Minuten zum Hauptbahnhof, 10 Minuten zur Innenstadt.  
Überregional — Direkt-Anschluss Autobahn Frankfurt — Autobahn Köln — Autobahn Darmstadt, Schnellverbindung zum Europa-Flughafen Rhein-Main (Frankfurt)

3. Das Wiesbaden-Center hat eine sympathische Umgebung:

ruhig gelegen, elegante Einkaufsstadt, waldreiche, erholsame Umgebung — und — in Wiesbaden steht ein reichhaltiges weitgefächertes Wohnungsangebot in mittlerer Preislage zur Verfügung.

Vermietung:

Zentralbüro Wiesbaden-Center  
61 Darmstadt,  
Platz der Deutschen Einheit 2  
Telefon 061 51/85455  
Bauherr: Deutsche Grundbesitz-Investment-Gesellschaft mbH, Köln

CONCORDAT JUDICIAIRE  
DE L'UNION ECONOMIQUE DE BRUXELLES

## FOR SALE IN BRUSSELS

between place Modou and place Saint-Josse

LARGE REAL ESTATE  
COMPLEX

Land area: about 59 ares (1.46 acres).  
Construction area: about 29,000 sq.m.

Apply to:

L'UNION ECONOMIQUE

28 Rue Philippe-le-Bon, 1040-Brussels (Belgium).

or telephone:

Brussels 49-20-30.

## FRENCH RIVIERA

Extensive Selection of Luxury Villas, Apartments and Land.

For sale and rent.

Personal Service by Resident English Staff.

Agency PISANO (Dept. H.L.).

40-42 Blvd. Wilson, 69000-ANTIBES.

Tel.: 34.11.86/34.64.12.

INTERNATIONAL  
REAL ESTATE

appears every

FRIDAY

To place an advertisement contact our office in your country (listed in classified advertisements on back page) or Mr. M. Parron, 21 Rue de Berl, 13580-Paris, Cedex 01. Tel.: 225-29-90. Telex: 38-500.

## CANADA

LAVAL - MONTREAL

Parcels land 6,000 square feet. Canadian \$3,000.

For details call:

DISDIER

1080 BRUSSELS,  
Avenue du Peage 14,  
Tel.: 47 83 28.

SO YOU'RE GOING TO  
BUY A CONDOMINIUM  
IN FLORIDA?

GOOD LUCK!

We've got condominiums in many big and small in almost any price range. All one Florida. Condominiums will match your needs with our condominiums. And we'll do it free of charge.

So before you go condominium shopping in Florida, write or call us with your requirements. We will send you our brochure of facts.

2300 S. Alameda Ave. Suite 200, Miami, Florida 33134 (MIAMI 707-0671). This advertisement is not an offer in Florida state property.

REPATRIATED?  
NEW YORK BOUND?

Have you been repatriated? Call or write us for up-to-date Real Estate market conditions. Everything you want to know. We will be happy to send you our brochure of facts. If it's for sale or rent, we can find it for you.

VIDAL REALTORS

Members  
Multiple Listing Service,  
725 E. State Street,  
Westport, Connecticut 06880.  
Tel.: (203) 228-6351.

ENERGY CRISIS  
SOLUTION

La Hidalgo Beach Club is a luxury condominium development complete with swimming pools, tennis courts, a commercial area and beach club located on the water's edge in cozy and warm Benalmadena-Costa.

At La Hidalgo Beach Club quality of design and construction are blended with innovation to offer a totally distinctive community. La Hidalgo Beach Club was planned with you in mind. Come and visit us and see for yourself.

la  
hidalgo  
beach club  
Carreras General de Cádiz, 10, 294  
Benalmadena-Costa - Málaga (Spain)

INCOME PRODUCING  
PROPERTIES

- Apartment Bldgs
- Office/Industrial Bldgs
- Land/Investment
- Minimum Inv. \$100,000
- Financing up to 80% over 20/30 years.
- High and safe return on invested capital.

WINZEN REAL ESTATE LTD

European Office, Schenkerstr. 4,  
Munich 40, Tel.: 609/26200.  
Telex: 32724, West Germany.

LAND FOR SALE  
IN CORSICA

WITH DIRECT ACCESS  
TO THE SEA  
Exceptional  
investment

Swiss owner  
Apply:  
Mr. Louis BIANCHI,  
Notary,  
CH-1890 AIGLE.

## London

Rum and Tonic. Bacardi adds a Caribbean twist to the drink that built the British Empire.

## Mexico City

Margarita. A salty lady you won't mind being seen with.

## Moscow

Black Russian. The start of many a beautiful comradeship.

## New York

Screwdriver. Bacardi and orange juice really works.

## Bombay

Rickey. Even in the noonday sun, Bacardi and club soda turns you into an ice cube.

## Sydney

With Cola. Really goes down down under, as everywhere. The world's most popular mixed drink.

## Montreal

Bloody Mary. Adds sauce to tomato juice.

## San Juan

Planter's Punch. Long, tall way to win a round with the heat.

## Rio de Janeiro

Daiquiri. The original was made with Bacardi, the best still are.

## Paris

Since Bacardi rum is now also available in France, many of the world's great drinks can now be made without leaving the country.

For a free Recipe Book, write to Bacardi rum, Box 720, Hamilton, Bermuda.



Bacardi takes you anywhere.

BACARDI rum, "Bacardi" and Bat Device are Registered Trademarks of Bacardi &amp; Company Limited.

مركز المعلومات



## U.S. Changing Money Reform Plan German GNP

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (AP)—

The new strategy for negotiating

the reform of the international

monetary system is emerging at

levels of the U.S. govern-

ment partly because of the un-

certainties created by the world

situation.

The essence of the new strategy

is that the Committee of 20 na-

tions that has been working out

an agreement by this summer on

a number of basic principles and

to leave the detailed evolution

of the monetary system to a

strengthened International

Monetary Fund.

The reform would still involve

significant revision of the IMF

statute—which sets rules of con-

duct for nations in such crucial

areas as currency exchange

rates. But under the U.S. plan,

new IMF articles of agree-

ment would leave many impor-

tant and controversial details un-

der the time being.

The view of Treasury Secre-

tary George P. Shultz and

other officials, the proposed re-

form would still be important

because it would change the main

idea that "float" up or down

just other currencies in daily

fluctuations, as now applies to

the dollar. But there would be

new rules, for example, on

when governments with floating

currencies could or should inter-

fere in trading to influence the

exchange rate.

The U.S. aim is to reach agree-

ment by the end of July on these

in principles:

• The "adjustment process" is

to be left to market forces. The

U.S. would lay out obligations

nations with surpluses or

deficits in their balance of pay-

ments to take action to achieve

balance, by changes in exchange

rates or otherwise, and would in-

terfere in trading to influence the

exchange rate.

The U.S. aim is to reach agree-

ment by the end of July on these

in principles:

• The "adjustment process" is

to be left to market forces. The

U.S. would lay out obligations

nations with surpluses or

deficits in their balance of pay-

ments to take action to achieve

balance, by changes in exchange

rates or otherwise, and would in-

terfere in trading to influence the

exchange rate.

The U.S. aim is to reach agree-

ment by the end of July on these

in principles:

• The "adjustment process" is

to be left to market forces. The

U.S. would lay out obligations

nations with surpluses or

deficits in their balance of pay-

ments to take action to achieve

balance, by changes in exchange

rates or otherwise, and would in-

terfere in trading to influence the

exchange rate.

The U.S. aim is to reach agree-

ment by the end of July on these

in principles:

• The "adjustment process" is

to be left to market forces. The

U.S. would lay out obligations

nations with surpluses or

deficits in their balance of pay-

ments to take action to achieve

balance, by changes in exchange

rates or otherwise, and would in-

terfere in trading to influence the

exchange rate.

Accord Sought  
On Principles

against those that do not. Some

details would be left for the

future.

• Rules for nations whose cur-

rency is floating.

• The general principle of

"convertibility." This would set

out as a basic rule that each

nation would have to pay out

gold or other "primary" monetary

reserve assets to other nations

acquiring its currency. But in

the words of one high official,

the rules would be "not too spe-

cific," with actual operating prac-

tices, again, to be decided in the

future.

• Some change in the struc-

ture of the IMF with the aim of

strengthening it and making it a

true center of decision.

Among the issues that would be

left for later decision would be

the valuation and interest rate of

special drawing rights, or "paper

gold," which is supposed to be-

come the main monetary reserve

asset in the new system.

Mr. Shultz believes that the

floating system has done, in his

words, "very well" in absorbing

the shocks arising from the oil

situation.

"Think of the crises we would

have if nations were still trying

to defend par values and fixed

exchange rates," he said in a

recent interview.

One casualty of the U.S.

strategy would be any "link" be-

tween monetary reform, and par-

ticularly the new special draw-

ing rights, and aid for economic

development of the poorer coun-

tries. The United States has

persistently opposed such a link,

and now the general issue of

financial aid to the poor coun-

tries has been swamped by the

impact upon them of higher oil

prices.

The valuation and interest rate of

special drawing rights, or "paper

gold," which is supposed to be-

come the main monetary reserve

asset in the new system.

Mr. Shultz believes that the

floating system has done, in his

words, "very well" in absorbing

the shocks arising from the oil

situation.

"Think of the crises we would

have if nations were still trying

to defend par values and fixed

exchange rates," he said in a

recent interview.

One casualty of the U.S.

strategy would be any "link" be-

tween monetary reform, and par-

ticularly the new special draw-

ing rights, and aid for economic

development of the poorer coun-

tries. The United States has

persistently opposed such a link,

and now the general issue of

financial aid to the poor coun-

tries has been swamped by the

impact upon them of higher oil

prices.

The valuation and interest rate of

special drawing rights, or "paper

gold," which is supposed to be-

come the main monetary reserve

asset in the new system.

Mr. Shultz believes that the

floating system has done, in his

words, "very well" in absorbing

the shocks arising from the oil

situation.

"Think of the crises we would

have if nations were still trying

## Prices of Dollar, Gold Drop

LONDON, Jan. 10 (AP)—The

dollar eased further on Europe's

main money markets today after

its spectacular upsurge earlier

this week. The price of gold also

moved down.

Dealers said the dollar was suf-

fering from the consequences of

its own dazzling success last

Monday, when it reached its

highest levels in Europe since it

was devalued last February.

Exchange dealers said today

that the dollar is now marking

time and noted that its losses

were marginal compared with its

gains. They said the medium-

term outlook for the U.S. cur-

rency is firm.

The main factors behind the

dollar's brighter future remained

the belief of many financiers that

the United States, with its natu-

ral reserves of oil, can with-

stand an energy shortage better

than Europe, which depends on

Middle East oil for 80 percent

of its supplies.

The dollar closed at \$2.2385 to

the pound sterling compared with

\$2.24 yesterday and the all-time

low rate for the pound of \$2.265

reached in trading Monday.

In Frankfurt, the dollar closed

at 2.7080 deutsche marks, down

from 2.705 yesterday.

Gold closed in London at \$130

an ounce, down \$4. In Zurich it

closed at the same level, down \$4.

75. Bullion dealers said that Arab

oil producers might want par-

ticipation in gold had subsided

and that sellers had taken profits

after the steep rise. They said

both these factors helped push

gold prices down.

The valuation and interest rate of

special drawing rights, or "paper

gold," which is supposed to be-

come the main monetary reserve

asset in the new system.

Mr. Shultz believes that the

floating system has done, in his

words, "very well" in absorbing

the shocks arising from the oil

situation.

"Think of the crises we would

have if nations were still trying

to defend par values and fixed

exchange rates," he said in a

recent interview.

One casualty of the U.S.

strategy would be any "link" be-

tween monetary reform, and par-

ticularly the new special draw-

ing rights, and aid for economic

development of the poorer coun-

tries. The United States has

persistently opposed such a link,

and now the general issue of

financial aid to the poor coun-

tries has been swamped by the

impact upon them of higher oil

prices.

The valuation and interest rate of

special drawing rights, or "paper

gold," which is supposed to be-

come the main monetary reserve

asset in the new system.

Mr. Shultz believes that the

floating system has done, in his

words, "very well" in absorbing

the shocks arising from the oil

situation.

"Think of the crises we would

have if nations were still trying

to defend par values and fixed

exchange rates," he said in a

recent interview.

One casualty of the U.S.

strategy would be any "link" be-

tween monetary reform, and par-

German GNP  
Rises 5.5%  
During 1973Increase Tops Growth  
Of Previous 2 Years

WIESBADEN, West Germany,

Jan. 10 (Reuters)—West Ger-

many's gross national product

rose 5.5 percent in real terms in

1973, more than in either of the

two previous years, provisional

figures issued by the Federal

Statistics Office showed yester-

day.

The actual GNP rose 12 per-

cent in 1973 to \$27.1 billion

deutsche marks, compared with a

9 1/2 percent increase in 1972,

but inflation in the form of price

rises accounted for more than

half of the 12 percent.

The 1972 GNP figure in real

terms—that is, minus the effects

of rising prices—was 3 percent

and in 1971 2 1/2 percent.

In another report, the Labor

Office said unemployment rose

to 48,400 in December from

33,800 in November.

The figure represented a rise

to 2.2 percent of the labor force

from 1.5 percent.

The building trade, already de-

pressed by hundreds of bank-

ruptcies last year, accounted for

7,900 of the new unemployed,

and more redundancies appear

likely in this sector, the office

said.

Dutch Jobless Rate Up

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 10 (Reu-

ters)—The unemployment rate

in the Netherlands jumped to 3.8

percent in December from 3.1

percent in November and 3 per-

cent in October, preliminary

government figures showed to-

day.

The jobless rate in December

1973 was 3.7 percent.

The valuation and interest rate of

special drawing rights, or "paper

gold," which is supposed to be-

come the main monetary reserve

asset in the new system.

Mr. Shultz believes that the

floating system has done, in his

words, "very well" in absorbing



Chris + Craft

# HOW TO GET A CHRIS-CRAFT FOR ABOUT 20% LESS THAN LAST YEAR.

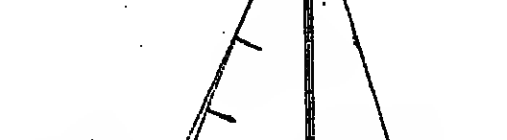
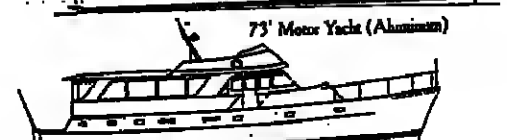
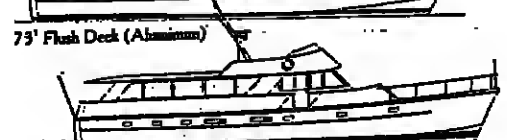
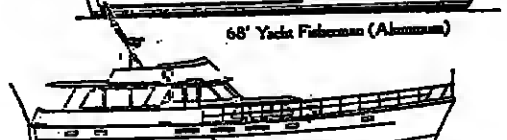
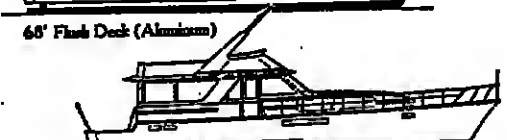
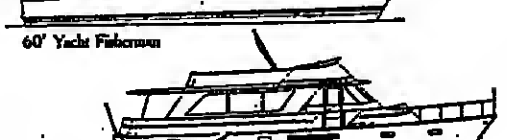
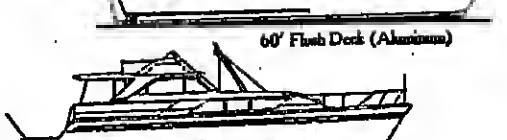
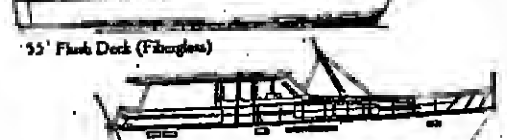
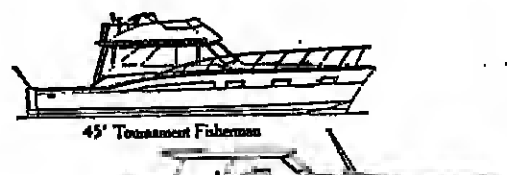
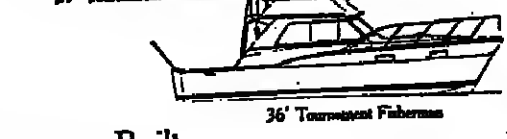
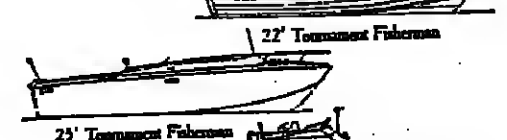
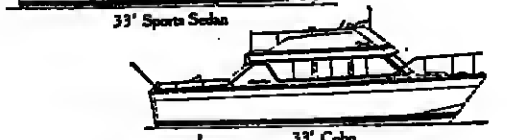
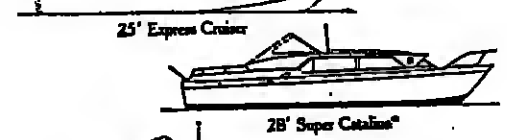
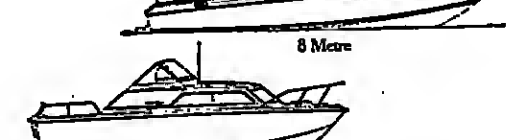
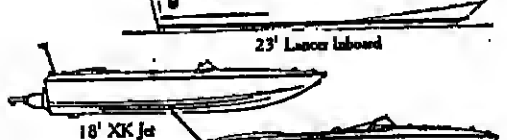
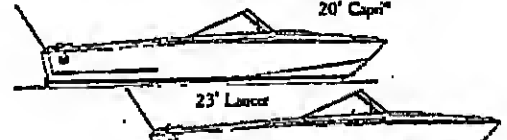
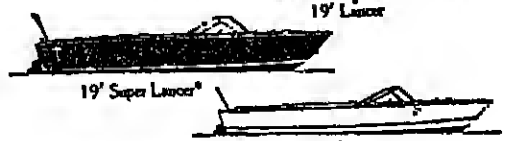
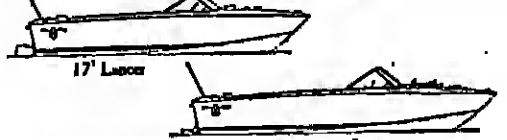
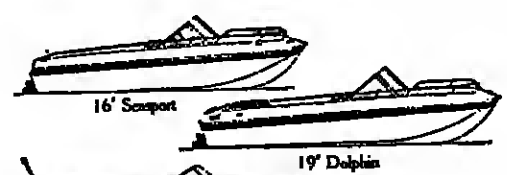
**Chris-Craft builds boats in Europe, the United States and the Far East. If you've compared our European models with their competition, you're probably familiar with the value they offer for the money.**

But right now, you can strike a genuine bargain on U.S. built boats too. Because of present exchange rates, a U.S. Chris-Craft costs about 20% less than last year. And if forecasts of future strengthening of

the dollar are accurate—you may never be able to buy a U.S. Chris-Craft for less.

So visit the Chris-Craft exhibit at the Paris Boat Show. Inspect all the boats on display, including the new Italian-styled 37' Corvette. And just to whet your appetite in the meantime, we've illustrated the Chris-Craft fleet from 16' to 73'.

They all give you a lot for your money.



**\*European Built**

## THE CHRIS-CRAFT FLEET. FROM 16' TO 73'.

**Sport Boats/XK's/Tournament Fishermen/Family Cruisers/Yachts/Motor Sailer**

## New York Stock Exchange Trading

[illegible]

(Continued on next page.)



	—7078-74—	Stocks and Bonds	Sls. Exp.
High Low	91.60 91.60	91.60 91.60	91.60 91.60
Open	91.60	91.60	91.60
Close	91.60	91.60	91.60
Settle	91.60	91.60	91.60
Change	+0.00	+0.00	+0.00
Volume	100	100	100
Open Int.	100	100	100
Settle Int.	100	100	100
Unsettled	100	100	100
Total	100	100	100

(Continued on next page.)

Oct	348.30	355.00	348.20	355.00
Dec	350.00	357.50	346.50	357.50

Feb	349.00	359.50	348.70	359.00
Apr	354.00	281.50	353.00	341.00

## Market Summary

## Market Summary

977	1814	127
324	222	• 14
1779	1782	

977	1314	121
324	222	• N
1779	1782	

Open	High	Low	Close	Net
2.33	845.17	816.57	823.71	-11.68
5.35	188.18	181.52	182.61	-4.14

Open	High	Low	Close	Net
2.33	845.17	016.57	823.71	-11.68
5.35	188.18	181.52	182.67	-4.14

of Trading in N.Y.  
Shares

of Trading in N.Y. Shares

**Mining  
finance?**

**We can be very  
illuminating...**

5054

1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 26

...the fact that the ...

...the ... ..

100

... ..

1971

may find refreshing:  
Whether your problem is under the earth

or even up in the air -- we can help you. We've

on all matters financial.  
I will see what we need with respect to

to see you. Why not ring him on 01-523 6460 now.

## mining finance.

Rothschild Intercontinental Bank Limited,

\_\_\_\_\_

under the earth, on it.

help you. We've spent

When Ed Jackson comes

on 01-528 648J now

**CC-0**

Bank Limited,

\_\_\_\_\_







INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, FRIDAY, JANUARY 11, 1974

[illegible]

## International Bonds Traded in Europe

[illegible]

## Mutual Funds

93	United 8-14-87	87%	Warren 102-87	87%	
94	Ray 8-17-87	87%	Warren 104-87	87%	\$6.16
95	Valve 8-17-87	92%			
96	United 8-17-87	92%			
97	8-17-87	92%			
98	8-17-87	92%			
99	Wellcome 8-17-87	92%			
100	8-17-87	92%			
101	8-17-87	92%			
102	8-17-87	92%			
103	8-17-87	92%			
104	8-17-87	92%			
105	8-17-87	92%			
106	8-17-87	92%			
107	8-17-87	92%			
108	8-17-87	92%			
109	8-17-87	92%			
110	8-17-87	92%			
111	8-17-87	92%			
112	8-17-87	92%			
113	8-17-87	92%			
114	8-17-87	92%			
115	8-17-87	92%			
116	8-17-87	92%			
117	8-17-87	92%			
118	8-17-87	92%			
119	8-17-87	92%			
120	8-17-87	92%			
121	8-17-87	92%			
122	8-17-87	92%			
123	8-17-87	92%			
124	8-17-87	92%			
125	8-17-87	92%			
126	8-17-87	92%			
127	8-17-87	92%			
128	8-17-87	92%			
129	8-17-87	92%			
130	8-17-87	92%			
131	8-17-87	92%			
132	8-17-87	92%			
133	8-17-87	92%			
134	8-17-87	92%			
135	8-17-87	92%			
136	8-17-87	92%			
137	8-17-87	92%			
138	8-17-87	92%			
139	8-17-87	92%			
140	8-17-87	92%			
141	8-17-87	92%			
142	8-17-87	92%			
143	8-17-87	92%			
144	8-17-87	92%			
145	8-17-87	92%			
146	8-17-87	92%			
147	8-17-87	92%			
148	8-17-87	92%			
149	8-17-87	92%			
150	8-17-87	92%			
151	8-17-87	92%			
152	8-17-87	92%			
153	8-17-87	92%			
154	8-17-87	92%			
155	8-17-87	92%			
156	8-17-87	92%			
157	8-17-87	92%			
158	8-17-87	92%			
159	8-17-87	92%			
160	8-17-87	92%			
161	8-17-87	92%			
162	8-17-87	92%			
163	8-17-87	92%			
164	8-17-87	92%			
165	8-17-87	92%			
166	8-17-87	92%			
167	8-17-87	92%			
168	8-17-87	92%			
169	8-17-87	92%			
170	8-17-87	92%			

LE Fd	3.00	N.L.d	Cus B1	28.99
gle Gr	4.98	7.65	Cus B2	10.94
			Cus B4	7.97

NOTICE

NEW SUBSCRIBER

Creditor, Investors and Claimants Against the Assets of United Financial Group, Inc., formerly known as USI Group, Inc., United Insurance Service Ltd., United States Investment Fund, Ltd., Standard Investment Company, United Growth Fund, Inc., United Investor and Growth Fund, Inc., Euro-American Real Estate Fund, Inc., USI Venture Fund, Inc., Fund of Nations, Inc., United States Real Estate Corporation, USI Management, Ltd., and Sunset Whitely Ranch Investors, and their affiliates and subsidiaries

If you have a claim against any of the foregoing, you must file your proof of claim with the office of the Clerk, United States District Court for the District of Oregon, P.O. Box 631, Portland, Oregon 97207 U.S.A. in sufficient time for it to be received no later than 12:00 midnight, Pacific Standard Time, April 15, 1974. Such proof must be submitted on a form which can be obtained by writing Dr. Volker Hoffmeyer, Lange Strasse 155, 285 Bremerhaven-Lake, Germany.

William E. TASSOCE,  
Newswire for United Financial Group  
Inc. et al., 228 N.W. York,  
Portland, Oregon, 97218, USA.

## SEPRO

### Security & Prosperity Fund

Société Anonyme

2, Boulevard Royal, Luxembourg.

R.C. Luxembourg B-8453.

### ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Notice is hereby given that the fourth annual general meeting of the company will be held at the registered office, 2 Boulevard Royal, Luxembourg, on Thursday, 31st January, 1974, at 3 p.m., for the following purposes, namely:

- 1.—To receive the reports of the board of directors and of the statutory auditor and the auditors and to approve the statement of accounts for the period ended 30th September 1973.
- 2.—Distribution of profits.
- 3.—To discharge the directors and the statutory auditor in respect of their duties and functions for the period ended 30th September, 1973.
- 4.—To confirm the interim appointment of one director and to elect two new directors.
- 5.—Miscellaneous.

Shareholders may vote at the meeting or at any adjournment thereof in person or by proxy.

Shareholders wishing to vote in person or by authenticated proxy in respect of their shares registered by bearer certificates must deposit such certificates with one of the banks below not later than 12 noon, on 28th January, 1974.

That bank will, upon such deposit, issue a ticket of admission and authenticate the form of proxy. Shareholders and proxy-holders will be admitted to the meeting upon presentation of such admission ticket and proxy.

Share certificates so deposited with these banks will be retained until the conclusion of the meeting or any adjournment thereof. Bearer shares may be deposited with and proxies will be authenticated by any one of the following banks:

Barings Brothers & Co. Ltd., 55 Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2.  
Credit Suisse, Paradeplatz 3, 8001 Zurich.  
Labouchere & Co. N.V., Tweedshuisstraat 12, Amsterdam.  
Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A., 2 Boulevard Royal, Luxembourg.

Forms of proxy will be available at such banks.

The meeting will be valid whatever number of shareholders are present or represented but no person, either for himself or as proxy for others, may vote in respect of more than 20 percent of the issued share capital of the company or more than 40 percent of the total number of shares held by shareholders present in person or by proxy at the meeting.

The resolutions to be proposed at the annual general meeting require the approval of a majority of the total number of shares held by all shareholders present in person or by proxy at the meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors  
Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A.  
Director.

16th January, 1974.

# ...and SAVE UP TO

# 47%

## of the newsstand price

International Herald Tribune newsstand prices are always much higher than subscription rates. So when you take advantage of the Introductory 25%

Discount on a 6-month subscription, you find that, compared to what you have been paying at the newsstand, you save as much as 47%. After the specific introductory period chosen, regular renewal rates will be applied.

Please send me the newspaper by mail for ☐ 3 months ☐ 6 months  
(Savings up to 47% of the newsstand price)

3 Mos. 6 Mos		3 Mos. 6 Mos	
Austria (air) .....	Sch 284.00 698.00	Luxembourg .....	L.Fr. 742.00 1,328.00
Belgium .....	S.Fr. 742.00 1,328.00	Netherlands .....	Fl. 53.00 97.00
Denmark (air) D.Kr.	714.00 283.00	Norway (air) N.Kr.	118.00 208.00
France .....	F.Fr. 698.00 1,328.00	Portugal (air) .....	Esc. 100.00 983.00
Germany .....	D.M. 53.00 97.00	Spain (air) .....	Ps. 100.00 1,328.00
Great Britain (air) £	5.89 15.50	Sweden (air) S.Kr.	84.00 154.00
Greece (air) .....	Dr. 97.00 942.00	Switzerland .....	S.Fr. 64.00 116.00
Ireland (air) .....	£ 5.89 15.50	Turkey .....	£ 37.00 38.00
Italy .....	Lire 9,800 17,500	Other countries:	
		In Europe (air) .....	21.00 38.00
		Ipsa (air) .....	34.00 61.00
		Madagascar (air) .....	3.00 78.00
		Mexico .....	2.50 61.00
		Nigeria .....	4.00 84.00
		Pakistan (air) .....	4.00 84.00
		Persian Gulf (air) .....	4.00 84.00
		Saudi Arabia (air) .....	4.00 84.00
		Sierra Leone (air) .....	4.00 84.00
		U.S.A. (air) .....	4.00 84.00
		U.S.A. (air) .....	34.00 84.00
		U.S.A. (air) .....	40.00 78.00

Please print in block letters.

1-1-74

NAME .....

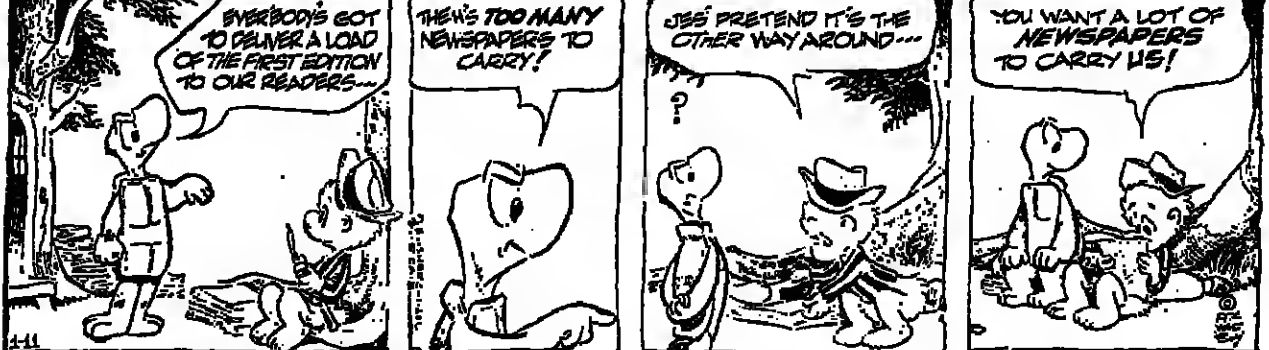
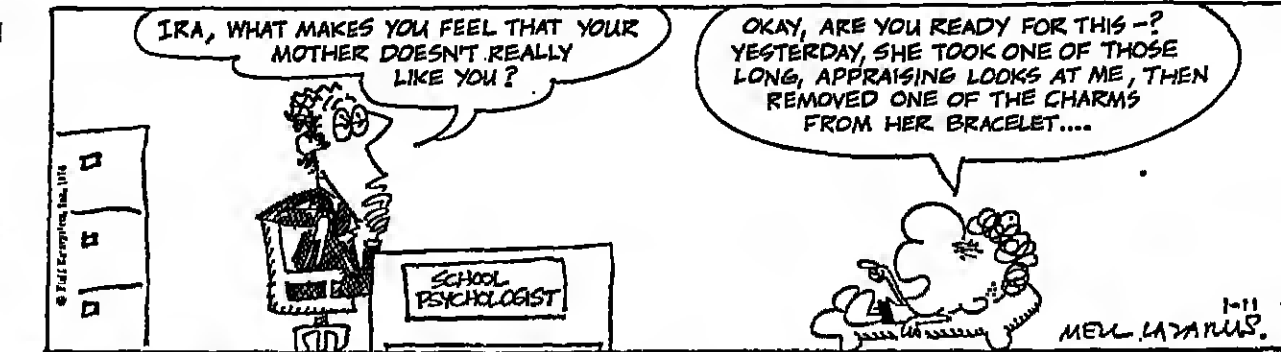
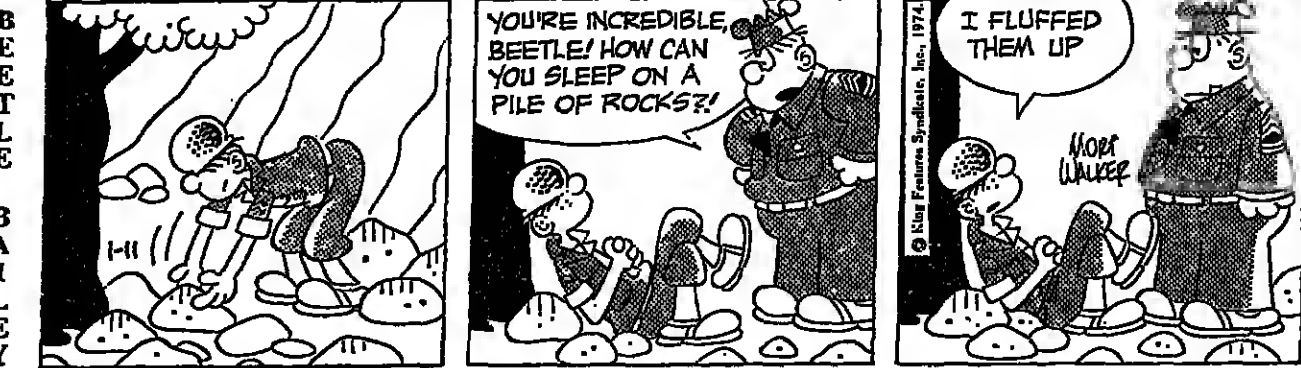
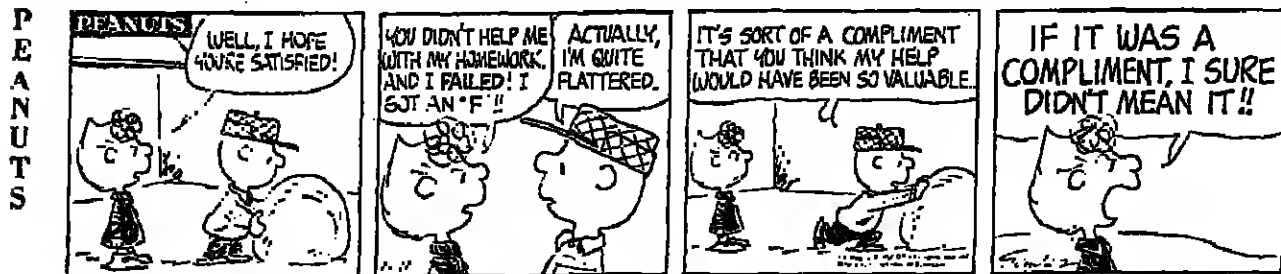
ADDRESS .....

IMPORTANT: PAYMENT MUST BE ENCLOSED WITH THIS ORDER

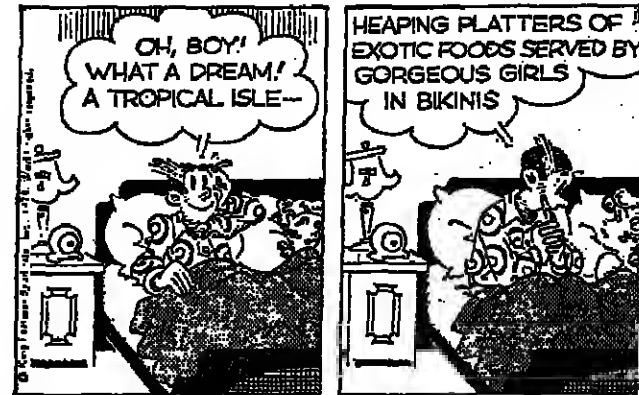
To: International Herald Tribune

THIS OFFER FOR NEW SUBSCRIPTIONS ONLY





BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

An average bridge hand, like life, is full of losers. But the losers can often play a significant role. In some rare situations the lead of a loser can actually effect a squeeze, and did on the diagrammed deal.

The presence or absence of aces is often the determining factor in close bidding decisions. South almost bid three no-trump on the second round but contented himself with a cautious two no-trump since he lacked aces. And as North had the aces, he carried on to game.

As can be seen, there is no great difficulty about making nine tricks. The problem was to make 10, important in a match-point game. The declarer won the opening heart lead with the ace in dummy and set about establishing clubs. East won the second round of clubs and led the spade queen, which was allowed to win. The next lead was a heart, and when he won with the king, South cashed his remaining three club tricks. The ace and king of spades left the lead in the closed hand in this position:

South led the spade nine, and the loser did its duty. West was squeezed, and, however he discarded South could make the last two tricks in dummy by making the opposite discard. The extra trick gave North-South a fine score on the deal.

NORTH (D)		EAST	
♠ A52	♠ QJ108	♠ 9	♠ 9
♥ A74	♥ 98	♥ 1083	♥ A543
♦ A1762	♦ 82	♦ K963	♦ K5
♣ 74	♣ QJ10863	♣ K5	♣ KQJ109
♣ QJ10863	♣ 98	♣ K5	♣ KQJ109
♣ KQ4	♣ 1083	♣ K5	♣ KQJ109
♣ 76	♣ A543	♣ K5	♣ KQJ109

North and South were vulnerable. The bidding: North 1♣, South 2♣, North 3♣, South 3NT, North 4♣, South 4♣, North 5♣, South 5♣, North 6♣, South 6♣.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

GELEY

YARPT

TIPSEC

HIRTTY

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Yesterday's Jumble: PARKA IMPEL CENSUS MODIFY

Answers: It's madness - to nice a man two letters - "MAN-IA"

BOOKS

PURITANISM IN AMERICA: New Culture in a New World

By Larzer Ziff. Viking. 338 pp. \$10.

Reviewed by Alden Whitman

ALTHOUGH we Americans are a polyethnic people, Puritanism, even in its exalted form in the 17th century, was a force on our mind. Its doctrines, attitudes of mind and its value systems, having come over on the Mayflower, are sanctified by history, and so when an appeal is made to traditional American virtues, what is meant is the Puritanism of Plymouth Rock—industry, prudence, piety and a sense of dedication to goals beyond the immediately personal.

The sources of these concepts and their historical evolution in Europe and early America constitute one of our most enduring cultural puzzles, to the solution of which Prof. Larzer Ziff (he is on the faculty at the University of California at Berkeley) has made an important and stimulating contribution.

His approach, obvious yet long neglected, is to examine Puritanism as a revolutionary alternative culture, one that ran counter in 16th and 17th-century England to the dominant culture represented theologically by the Church of England and economically by the gentry and merchant class.

Comparatively, the Puritans were the rising have-nots, who developed an elaborate creed that not only justified their business enterprise, but also set them apart as the elect of God.

In Prof. Ziff's explanation, this is crucial—the ideas arose out of the comfortable material circumstances of Puritans and the socio-economic tensions between them and the landed gentry.

Prof. Ziff's brilliantly argued and elegantly written book directly challenges the late Perry Miller's idealistic interpretation of Puritanism, with its emphasis on abstract theology and the government of the Puritan Church. Prof. Miller, who has been the Great Cham of Puritanism in New England (many who never read him have bowed to his authority), has been long overdue for the sort of critique that "Puritanism in America" offers.

It would be a grave mistake, however, to regard the Ziff book as merely part of a scholarly bout, although I must confess a fascination for the blood sport of professional academics, which are usually waged with only the barest deference to the Marquis of Queensberry rules. In this respect, Prof. Ziff is a talented contestant, and it is a joy to watch him in the clinches. But jabs aside, Prof. Ziff has a perspective on Puritanism of genuine substance and one that helps to illuminate the contemporary significance, for we wrestle with some of the same questions today that the Puritans did in the early 17th century.

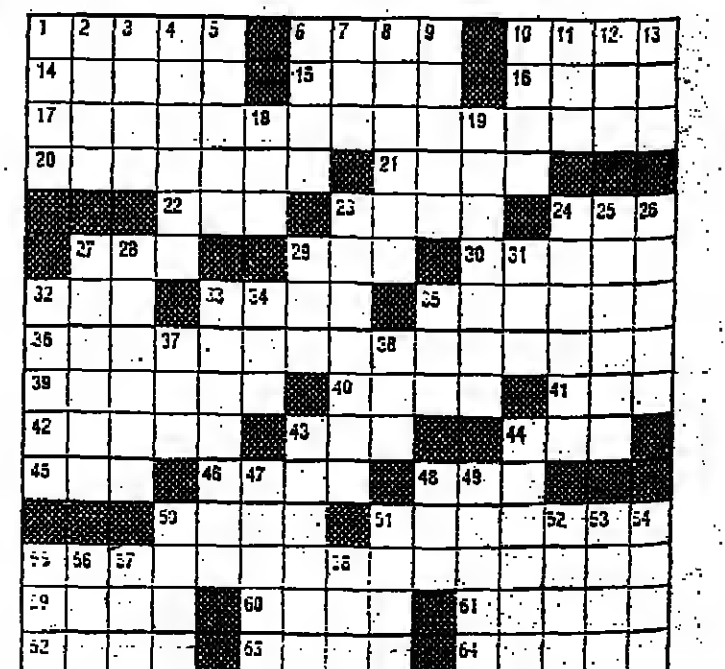
We ask now, as was asked of yore, what is the virtue of industry? How should a family be organized? What is a viable relationship between man and woman? What is the good life? How should men govern themselves?

Mr. Whitman is a New York Times reporter.

CROSSWORD

By Will Weng

- ACROSS
- 1 V.P. known for underslung pipe
  - 6 Animal in Holmes title
  - 10 Crack, as skin
  - 14 Health genus
  - 15 Medical chest
  - 16 Writer Grey
  - 17 Early flared items
  - 20 Ribbed cloths of India
  - 21 Couple
  - 22 Noun suffix
  - 23 House plant
  - 24 Dolt
  - 27 Place for a mufi
  - 28 Wood containers: Abbr.
  - 30 Spring bulb
  - 32 Get ready for war
  - 33 Malay sailing boat
  - 35 City in Kansas
  - 36 Dry era, to Hoover
  - 39 Lazy ones
  - 40 Put together
  - 41 Marriage-notice word
  - 42 Beaver features
  - 43 Some growups
  - 44 Guided
  - 45 Attach
  - 46 Affirm
  - 48 Kind of ball or bid
  - 50 cash
  - 51 Fruit in a song
  - 55 Pre-Depression event
  - 59 City in Penna.
  - 61 Dublins' land
  - 62 Legal instrument
  - 63 Disfigurement
  - 64 Kind of sore throat
  - 18 Rower
  - 19 River duck
  - 22 John Held girl
  - 24 Insane person: Fr.
  - 25 Did wrong
  - 26 Excessive number
  - 27 Ate away
  - 28 Went easily
  - 29 Baker's place
  - 31 City of Germany
  - 32 Santa
  - 33 Qualifying word
  - 34 Legal thing
  - 35 Selloot sign
  - 37 Rent out
  - 38 Geological age
  - 43 system
  - 44 Gained knowledge
  - 47 Underwood received 24
  - 48 Pet
  - 49 The last Mohican
  - 50 vehicle
  - 51 Lag
  - 52 Malabar coast dweller
  - 53 African fox
  - 54 Name for a field dog
  - 55 Weekday: Abbr.
  - 56 Common verb
  - 57 Misinformation
  - 58 Period



مكتبة النور







